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CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

...e has doubtless hastened there," ...d the old woman. "If you would ...im let us return at once."

...an himself thought that this ...y probably prove to be the fact, so ...d not waste time in an endeavor ...ate the Russian's trail, but, in- ...et out briskly for the village of ...wazam, leaving Tambudza to ...lowly in his wake.

...e hope was that Jane was still ...ed with Rokoff. If this was the ...t would be but a matter of an ...re more before he should be able ...her from the Russian.

...knew now that M'ganwazam was ...ervous and that he might have to ...to regain possession of his wife. ...bled that Mugambi, Sheeta, Akut ...e balance of the pack were with ...he realized that single-handed ...ld be no child's play to bring ...afely from the clutches of two ...oundrels as Rokoff and the wily ...wazam.

...is surprise, he found no sign of ...Rokoff or Jane in the village, ...e could not trust the word of ...ina, he wasted no time in futile ...ch. So sudden and unexpected had ...is return and so quickly had he ...ded into the jungle after learning ...those he sought were not among ...Wangazam that old M'ganwazam ...o time to prevent his going.

...inging back through the trees, he ...ded back to the deserted camp he ...as recently left, for here he knew ...e logical place to take up the ...of Rokoff and Jane.

...ived at the boma, he circled care- ...about the outside of the enclosure ...opposite a break in the thorny ...e came to indications that some- ...had recently passed into the jun- ...His acute sense of smell told him ...both of those he sought had fled ...e camp in this direction, and a ...ort later he had taken up the trail ...was following the faint spoor.

...far ahead of him a terror-stricken ...woman was slinking along a ...w game- trail, fearful that the ...moment would bring her face to ...with some savage beast or equally ...ge man. As she ran on, hoping ...ost hope that she had hit upon the ...ion which would lead her even- ...to the great river, she came sud- ...upon a familiar spot.

...one side of the trail, beneath a ...tree, lay a little heap of loosely ...brush—to her dying day that lit- ...pot of jungle would be indelibly ...ssed upon her memory. It was ...s Andersen had hidden her— ...e he had given up his life in the ...effort to save her from Rokoff.

...sight of it she recalled the rifle ...ammunition that the man had ...upon her at the last moment. ...now she had forgotten them en- ...Still clutched in her hand was ...revolver she had snatched from ...ff's belt, but that could contain ...ost not over six cartridges—hardly ...ugh to furnish her with food and ...ection both on the long journey to ...wa.

...ith bated breath she groped be- ...the little mound, scarce daring ...hope that the treasure remained ...ere she had left it; but, to her in- ...relief and joy, her hand came at ...upon the heavy weapon and the ...ldier of cartridges.

...as she threw the latter about her ...lder and felt the weight of the big ...-gun in her hand a sudden sense ...curity suffused her. It was with ...hope and a feeling almost of as- ...ed success that she again set for- ...upon her journey.

...at night she slept in the crotch of ...e as Tarzan had so often told her ...he was accustomed to doing, and ...the next morning was upon her ...again. Late in the afternoon, as ...was about to cross a little clearing, ...was startled at sight of a huge ape ...from the jungle upon the oppo- ...Jane lost no time in putting her- ...down-wind from the huge creature. ...she hid in a clump of heavy bush ...watched.

...rly the monster advanced across ...clearing, sniffing at the ground ...time to time, as though following ...by scent. Scurcely had the great ...ood taken a dozen steps into the ...ng before another of his kind fol- ...from the jungle, and then an- ...and another, until five of the fe- ...beasts were in plain sight of ...terrified girl crouching in her hid- ...place with the heavy rifle ready for ...last use.

...her consternation, she saw that ...apes were pausing in the center ...the clearing. They came together in ...ittle knot, where they stood looking ...ward, as though in expectation of ...coming of others of their tribe.

...She wished that they would go on, ...she knew that any moment some ...addying gust of wind might car- ...her scent down to their nostrils, and ...what would the protection of her ...be in the faceof those gigantic ...s and mighty fangs?

...eir eyes moved back and forth be- ...the apes and the edge of the ...g toward which they were gazing ...At last she perceived the object of ...ir bait and the thing that they ...ught. They were being stalked.

...This she was positive, as she saw ...the, sinewy form of a panther ...oselessly from the jungle at the ...at which the apes had emerged ...a moment before.

...Lobby the beast trotted across the ...ing toward the anthropoids. Jane ...ched at their apparent apathy, ...a moment later her wonder turned ...stonishment as she saw the great cat ...e quite close to the apes, who ap- ...ed entirely unconcerned by its ...ence, and squatting down in their ...s, fell assiduously to the business ...rooming, which occupies most of the ...ter hours of the cat family.

...The young woman was surprised ...the sight of these natural enemies ...ociating, it was with emotions little ...of fear for her own sanity that ...presently saw a tall, muscular ...an enter the clearing and join the ...ng of savage beasts assembled there. ...At first sight of the man she had been positive that he would be torn to pieces, and she had half risen from her shelter, raising here rifle to her shoulder to to what she could to avert the man's terrible fate.

Now she saw that he seemed actually conversing with the beasts—issuing orders to them.

Presently the entire company filed on across the clearing and disappeared in the jungle upon the opposite side.

With a gasp of mingled incredulity and relief Jane Clayton staggered to her feet and fled on away from the terrible horde that had just passed her, while a half-mile behind her another individual following the same trail as she, lay frozen with terror behind an ant-hill as the hideous band passed quite close to him.

This one was Rokoff; but he had recognized the members of the awful aggregation as allies of Tarzan of the Apes. No sooner, therefore, had the beasts passed him than he rose and raced through the jungle as fast as he could go, in order that he might put as much distance between himself and these frightful beasts as possible.

So it happened that as Jane Clayton came to the bank of the river, down which she hoped to float to the ocean and eventual rescue, Nikolas Rokoff was but a short distance in her rear.

Upon the bank the girl saw a great dugout drawn half way from the water and tied securely to a nearby tree.

This, she felt, would solve the question of transportation to the sea could she but launch the huge, unwieldy craft. Unfastening the rope that had moored it to the tree, Jane pushed frantically upon the bow of the heavy canoe, but for all the results that were apparent she might as well have been attempting to shove the earth out of its orbit.

She was about winded when it occurred to her to try working the dugout into the stream by loading the stern with ballast and then rocking the bow back and forth along the bank until the craft eventually worked itself into the river.

There were no stones or rocks available, but along the shore she found quantities of driftwood deposited by the river at a slightly higher stage. These she gathered and piled far in the stern of the boat, until at last, to her immense relief, she saw the bow rise gently from the mud of the bank and the stern drift slowly with the current until it again lodged a few feet farther down-stream.

Now Jane discovered that by running back and forth between the bow and stern she could alternately raise and lower each end of the boat as she shifted her weight from one end to the other, with the result that each time she leaped to the stern the canoe moved a few inches farther into the river.

As the success of her plan approached more closely to fruition she became so wrapped in her efforts that she failed to note the figure of a man standing beneath a huge tree at the edge of the jungle from which he had just emerged.

He watched her and her labors with a cruel and malicious grin upon his swarthy countenance.

The boat at last became so nearly free of the retarding mud and of the bank that Jane felt positive that she could pole it into deeper water with one of the paddles which lay in the bottom of the rude craft. With this end in view she seized upon one of these implements and had just plunged it into the river bottom when her eyes happened to rise to the edge of the jungle.

As her gaze fell upon the figure of the man a little cry of terror rose to her lips. It was Rokoff.

He was running toward her now and shouting to her to wait or he would shoot—though, as he was entirely unarmed, it was difficult to discover just how he intended making good his threat.

Jane Clayton knew nothing of the various misfortunes that had befallen the Russian since she had escaped from his tent, so she believed that his followers must be close at hand.

However, she had no intention of falling again into the man's clutches. She would rather die at once than that this should happen her. Another minute and the boat would be free.

Once in the current of the river she would be beyond Rokoff's power to stop her, for there was no other boat upon the shore, and no man, and certainly not the cowardly Rokoff, would dare to attempt to swim the crocodile-infested waters in an effort to overtake her.

Rokoff, on his part, was bent more upon escape than aught else. He would

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

QUARTER BILLION NEEDED BY ARMY, SECRETARY HOLDS

Garrison Will Ask That Amount From Congress if President Wilson Gives Plans Approval.

Washington, Sept. 18. — Secretary Garrison will ask congress, if President Wilson gives his approval, for $250,000,000 to strengthen the nation's military defenses. His estimates are now practically complete for submission to President Wilson.

Congress appropriated only $109,000,000 for the military establishment, including the army, the state militia, fortifications and West Point. Whether congress will be able to shave the secretary's estimate, however, is problematical.

Mr. Garrison himself will shed no light on his plans or give any hint of how he would expend the vast sum which he seems to think necessary for what he terms "reasonable preparedness." It is said, however, that if congressmen are staggered by a proposed expenditure of $141,000,000 more than was carried in last year's army approripation measures, it would be just as well if they never knew what the board of general officers appointed by Mr. Garrison to investigate the country's military defenses, proposed.

This board was designated by Mr. Garrison some six months ago and consisted of the chief of staff of the army, Major General Scott, and heads of the several bureaus. The members of the board were instructed to go over the whole system and propose recommendations for the increase of the present regular army, the creation of a reserve, the strengthening of the present coast defenses and field artillery and the abolition of useless army posts.

In view of Secretary Garrison's repeated assertions of his appreciation that this country is and always will be opposed to a large standing army, it is taken for granted he will seek the achievement of reasonable preparedness through a reserve. It is pointed out that an increase of from 25,000 to 40,000 regular troops and perhaps a thousand officers may be sought to bring the total army up to something less than 150,000 men. As the state militia does not stand and never has stood very high in the estimation of army officers, it would not be surprising if Mr. Garrison sought to withdraw federal support from that organization altogether and place his dependence on a trained reserve of about 350,000 men so that the United States could, at any time, face an armed foe with a combined army of not less than five hundred thousand men at the outset.

The preference of the army men for a national reserve over state militia organizations is based upon the fact that there would be no division of authority, the reserve being wholly under federal control. The dual control of the state militia, in the opinion of the military observers, renders that arm of defense of little value.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

iWth a reserve of 350,000 men, equipped and disciplined and ready for any emergency, Mr. Garrison's advisers think the country would have made a start toward military preparedness. But they insist such an army would not be more than a start and that a reserve of anything less than 1,000,000 men would be "hopelessly inadequate."

WAR STAMPS IN GREAT DEMAND

Many Other New Fields for Collectors Developed by Conflict.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Philatelists and other collectors, far from being discouraged by the state of war, have found extended opportunities from which they have well profited. German postage stamps with the Belgian countermark, as well as genuine Belgian stamps from uninvaded regions with the postmark fixing the time as a war date, are in great demand. as are also French postage stamps from the part of Alsace conquered since the war began.

Soldiers' letters furnish a wide opportunity for enthusiasts who aim to acquire in that way a sort of psychological collection showing the state of mind of the army along the entire front.

Soldiers' Journals Come High.

There are many competitors for every copy of each of the 4 or more journals published by the soldiers at the front. The different libraries of France are collectors of these journals, as well as the municipalities of the towns near where they are published. Municipalities have also become collectors, upon the official suggestion of the minister of public instruction, of the newspapers and periodicals published within their limits during the war. It is hoped in this way that no incident of life in any way relating to the war may escape the future historian.

The collectors of postcards, who started out with much enthusiasm, found their courage put to a severe test before the war was a month old. They now run into thousands of series, with millions of subjects.

Good Prices for Posters.

Collectors of official war posters are so numerous now that high prices are offered for those available from regions that were, or are, still occupied by the Germans. These collections also include the official French posters, beginning with the mobilization order, and following with every subsequent notification to the public, posted upon the walls of France. Like the collectors of postcards, those who, after the battle of the Marne, carefully preserved every bullet or piece of shell they could get hold of, have lost their interest since pilgrims to the nearest bombarded towns, such as Senlis, and accessible parts of the battlefield of the Marne, now return loaded with this sort of thing, and the market has been drugged. There are also collectors of denominations of paper money issued in different cities as a convenient remedy for the temporary scarcity of small coins.

Latest Parisian Fad.

Writers with a budding ambition to become historians after the great war assemble piously all official communiques, all official announcements, all the discourses by social personages, and all letters exchanged between heads of states, chiefs of armies, etc., having any bearing upon the origin or the developments of the conflict.

Prospectuses and posters of charitable organizations, price lists and commercial prospectuses showing the state of trade during the war are also in demand. The latest fad is the collection of finger rings made by soldiers at the front from the aluminum fuses of German shells.

FALLING BODIES PECULIAR

Interesting Experiments Disclose Some Strange Truths.

Some interesting experiments have been made recently with falling bodies. It is stated. for instance, that a car of broken rock could be dumped into the shaft of a mine a mile deep without injury to a man standing directly underneath.

The reason is that the rock would never reach the bottom, but would lodge in the sides of the shaft on timbers that protrude a few inches at intervals—that is, the rock would not fall straight since these shafts are exactly vertical.

In the experiments conducted two round metal balls were dropped into the center of a shaft by burning threads by which they were suspended so as to give them no lateral motion. It was tried to catch the balls in a box of clay in the bottom of the shaft. Neither of them was caught. One ball was never found afterwards. The other was found in the east wall of the shaft only a few hundred feet below the surface. The explanation is that the earth is revolving from west to east, which gave the ball an eastward component in its fall, because a particle on the surface of the earth is traveling at a higher rate of speed than one nearer the center, although at the same angular velocity.

G. A. R. PLANNING BRILLIANT REVIEW IN WASHINGTON SEPT. 27 TO OCT. 3

1. COMMANDER PALMER. 2. REVIEW of 1865. 3. BOY SCOUTS and G.A.R. VETERANS.

In the accompanying illustration is shown Col. David P. Palmer, who will lead the hosts of the Grand Army of the Republic on the occasion of the grand review in Washington. There also are a reproduction of the review of 1865 and a characteristic scene of Boy Scouts conversing with veterans. Fifty years ago the Union army returned victorious to Washington from the battlefields of the south. The grand review of the conquering troops was held on Pennsylvania avenue, and it passed before President Johnson and his cabinet. President Lincoln had been dead but a few weeks. When the Grand Army of the Republic meets in Washington, September 27-October 3, the thin blue lines of survivors of this historic procession will again form at the same spot and pass in review before President Wilson and members of his cabinet.

ENGLISH DISAGREE ON U. S. ENTERING WAR

"The foreign office hopes the United States will stay out; the admiralty hopes we'll come in."

The speaker, one of the few Americans in London at the moment who really knows what he's talking about when he voices opinions of the British government, gave me this answer Aug. 28 when I asked him whether Great Britain really would welcome our entrance into the war, says a news correspondent.

"The foreign office," he continued, "looks 25 years ahead; the admiralty thinks it is farsighted and lets a year stand as the limit of its prescience.

"Meantime all the information that reaches me on this side tends to make me more firmly convinced than ever that President Wilson will do exactly as he thinks best regardless of the wishes of Great Britain or of all the Allies or of Germany.

"As a matter of fact I have it on competent authority that the Allies are in for an unpleasant surprise—even if the United States does come in—inasmuch as the President will not only not make any alliances of any kind, but will also confine his attentions to Germany alone. Germany is the only offender and—it will be Germany alone against whom war will be declared."

How Americans View It.

By far a greater part of the Americans in London are of one mind on the question of their country's participation in the war. They believe every legitimate step consistent with the nation's dignity should be taken to keep out of it. And they point out many widely different reasons for this belief.

To begin with, they urge that the inalienable right of all neutrals to cross the ocean in belligerent ships is no excuse for Americans traveling in British steamships when an American liner leaves England for New York every week

The matter of a private bath was responsible for the death of one of the two Americans who went down with the Arabic. This passenger refused accommodations on the American liner Philadelphia because there was available no stateroom with a private bath attached. Opinion in London is unanimous that a people should not be called upon to go to war over the death of an individual who jeopardizes his life for such a reason.

The Admiralty's View.

The admiralty's reasons for wishing the United States to add its powerful fleet to Britain's are sufficiently obvious to need no exposition. The attitude of the foreign office is less comprehensible on the surface. My informant is sure he understands the feeling of the men high in command in Whitehall.

Accepting the assumption that the United States would refuse to make an alliance with any of the allies, it can be seen that England, as represented by the foreign office, might well question whether a declaration of war by the United States against any first-class power would be to the advantage of Great Britain. Conversely, the reasoning of the foreign office furnishes about the only good reason that can be advanced for such action by the United States.

Only by a declaration of war could the United States be sufficiently enthused to yield voluntary soldiers in sufficient numbers to count for much in these days when armies are counted in millions of men.

Both Sides Want Us Out.

The foreign office is not at all sure that Great Britain's interests will be best served by seeing the United States become a great military power. Conditions of today may easily find themselves transformed in another decade—perhaps sooner. And so the foreign office infinitely prefers a continuance of existing conditions of commercial activity and military sloth in the United States to a war declaration that might mean first of all an absolute cutting off of all munitions which are now being literally poured into this country.

Incidentally, Germany's much discussed climb-down is not altogether the result of her fear of what the United States might do military-wise. Germany knows very well what might easily happen to her tremendous interests in the countries of her enemies if she did not have the invaluable assistance of the American embassies and consulates in these various countries.

Here in England, for example, the American ambassador is daily expending very large sums of money on behalf of the German government in taking care of its business here. The clerical staff in charge of the German embassy in London is almost as large as in peace times—and word has come from Berlin that never has its work been done so well, so economically, so efficiently as now. If for no other reason, Germany's desire to let American diplomats handle her business in enemy countries is quite cogent enough to induce her to go to any lengths to prevent an interruption of existing conditions.

SUBMARINE 'FORD' TO SMASH NAVIES

Detroit Automobile Maker Conceives Undersea Boat That's a Wonder.

Detroit, Sept. 18.—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, came out yesterday with what he calls a "staggering blow for the armament crowd."

Ford asserts he has a scheme for building submarines at one-fourth the cost of those now in use and one-fourth the size, that can be run by gasoline and can "carry a pill at the end of a pole" with sufficient explosive power to hoist the mightiest dreadnaught ever built out of the sea.

He will go to Washington next week and tell Secretary of the Navy Daniels all about it. He would not go into details regarding the construction of the submarines, but said positively that the idea was practical and if the new type was adopted the United States would have an underwater navy that would be second to none in the world.

"And the best part of it is that these new submarines would cost only a fraction of what the present ones cost, and only a fraction of 1 per cent of what our latest dreadnaughts cost,' he said.

"Submarines equipped with gasoline engines for their entire motive power can be made to weigh a quarter of what the present ones do. They can be made to be propelled and guided not only from side to side but up and down, in the water, entirely by their own power. They can be made to swim around with as much freedom of motion as a fish.

"If the public is sufficiently interested in such a proposition we might arrange to give a demonstration of such a machine at some time in the near future."

TREE UPON A TREE

This Peculiar Plant Thrives Upon Other Trees.

A singular tree in Cuba is called the yaguey tree. It begins to grow at the top of another tree. The seed is carried by a bird, or wafted by the wind, and, falling into some moist, branching part, takes root and speedily begins to grow.

It sends a kind of thin, stringlike root down the body of the tree, which is soon followed by others. In course of time these rootings strike the ground, and growth immediately commences upwards. New rootings continue to be formed and get strength until the one tree grows as a net round the other. The outside one surrounds and presses the inner, strangling its life and augmenting its own power. At length the tree within is killed, and the parasite that has taken possession becoming itself the tree.

AMERICANS FEAR BRIGANDAGE IF VILLA'S BEATEN

Washington's Order Recalling Consuls From Rebel Chief's Territory Resented.

Washington, Sept. 16.—American and foreign interests in northern Mexico, the richest part of the republic, are today in grave danger. The disintegration of Villa's army is believed by the state department representatives in that section to be impending. The inevitable result, they have warned Secretary Lansing, must be brigandage on a large scale.

They say that, even though Obregon should gain control of the states fronting on the borders of the United States, it will be some time before he can give the sort of protection that the United States demands.

Meanwhile, the representatives of Villa in this city are protesting openly the action of the state department in withdrawing all consular representatives and Americans generally from Villa territory. They say this is tantamount to admitting the impending recognition of Carranza, despite the fact that he declined to participate in the peace conference called by the South American envoys and the United States.

Fear Resentment.

And at the Villista junta it was declared that when this news reaches the Villa forces, there is certain to be bitter resentment that may result in some of the more rabid anti-American leaders deserting and attempting reprisals.

Officials made no effort to conceal their apprehension over the immediate outlook. It is admitted that if Obregon crushes Villa in the impending battle for the possession of Torreon, he will be able to sweep right through to the border. But it also is pointed out that Villa has not less than 50,000 trained and well-armed men, who can scatter and do enormouns damage by carrying on general brigandage and looting and murdering.

This is the great problem that will face the Latin-American envoys and Secretary Lansing when they reassemble in New York City next Sunday. And unless some real plan is offered whereby foreign interests can be assured of adequate protection, there is sure to come distinct opposition in the conference to immediate recognition of Carranza's claims as the dominant factor in Mexican affairs and treating with him on that basis.

It is understood that the conferees will discuss whether it will not be possible to reconcile Villa and Carranza to such an extent that they can work together in settling the entire Mexican question. It is known that two of the Latin-Americans believe that this would be possible if Carranza were permitted to have the lion's share in the disrtibution of the offices under the new provisional government, and there is an outside chance that some such plan may be adopted before the conference finishes its work.

MODERN LUXURIES WERE ENJOYED BY ANCIENTS

Bible Student Says Flats Known Before A. D. 1.

Just how few of the boasted "modern" luxuries date from periods later than the beginning of the Christian era was related by the Rev. Camden M. Coburn, archaeologist, before a conference of Bible students in Winona Lake, Ind. Here are a few described by Dr. Coburn as known in the year A. D. 1, or thereabouts:

Shorthand was as common then as it is now.

Elevators were run in certain palatial homes.

Pipe organs driven by water power were in use.

Flats were for rent

Roads were built on concrete from three to five feet deep, excelling the best automobile drives.

Commuters flourished in the suburbs of the cities.

Surgical instruments were in use similar to those which a certain American physician invented, not having heard of the ancient instrument.

Ephesus had a library unequaled by any Carnegie has erected.

There were 70 trades unions in Rome and many disputes on wages.

One ancient epicure gave a dinner at which the fish course cost $40 a plate. Another spent $35,000 for roses. Another $200,000 for rugs.

Abe Martin

Speakin' o' little animals that know ther business, not a single European ruler has been killed in th' war.

One good thing about roastin' ears—they cut down th' talking at th' table.

LOVE INSURANCE

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By Earl Derr Biggers

CHAPTER V—Continued.

"You did that?"

"Yes—I ask posterity to remember it was I who invented the graft. Mrs. Bruce fell on my fair young neck. Now, she gives me in advance a list of her engagements, and for the important ones I devise her line of talk. Then, as I'm usually present at the occasion, I swing things round for her and give her her cues. If I'm not there, she has to manage it herself. It's a great life—only a bit of a strain on me. I have to remember not to be clever in company. If I forget and spring a good one, she jumps on me proper afterward for not giving it to her."

"Jack," said Minot slowly, "come way from here with me. Come north. This place will finish you sure."

"Sorry, old man," laughed Paddock, "but I've had a nip of the lotus. This lazy old land suits me. I like to sit on a veranda while a dusky menial in a white coat hands me the tinkle-tinkle in a tall cool glass. Come away? Oh, no—I couldn't do that."

"You'll marry down here," sighed Minot. "Some girl with money. And the career we all hoped you'd make for yourself will go up in a golden cloud."

"I met a girl," Paddock replied, half closing his eyes and smiling cynically at the sea—"little thing from the Middle West, stopping at a back street boarding-house—father in the hardware business, nobody at all—but eyes like the sea there, hands like butterflies—sort of—got me— That's how I happen to know I'll never marry. For if I married anybody it would have to be her—and I let her go home without saying a word because I was selfish and like this easy game and intend to stick to it until I'm smothered in rose-leaves. Shall we wander back?"

"See here, Jack—I don't want to preach"—Minot tried to conceal his seriousness with a smile—"but if I were you I'd stick to this girl, and make good—"

"And leave this?" Paddock laughed. "Dick, you old idiot, this is meat and drink to me. This nice old land of loiter in the sun. Nay, nay. Now, I've really got to get back. Mrs. Bruce is giving a tango tea this afternoon—informal, but something has to be said— These fellows who write a daily humorous column must lead a devil of a life."

With a laugh, Minot followed his irresponsible friend down the steps. They crossed the bridge over the empty moat and came through the city gates again to the street of the alligator.

"By the way," Paddock said as they went up the hotel steps, "you haven't told me what brought you south?"

"Business, Jack," said Minot. "It's a secret—perhaps I can tell you later."

"Business? I thought, of course, you came for pleasure."

"There'll be no pleasure in this trip for me," said Minot bitterly.

"Oh, won't there?" Paddock laughed. "Wait till you hear Mrs. Bruce talk. See you later, old man."

At luncheon, they brought Mr. Minot a telegram from a certain seventeenth floor in New York. An explosive telegram. It read:

"Nonsense nobody here to take your place, see it through, you've given your word.

"THACKER."

Gloomily Mr. Minot considered. What was there to do but see it through? Even though Thacker should send another to take his place, could he stay to woo the lady he adored? Hardly. In that event, he would have to go away—never see her again—never hear her voice. If he stayed as Jephson's representative he might know the glory of her nearness for a week, might thrill at her smile—even while he worked to wed her to Lord Harrowby. And perhaps—Who could say? Hard as he might work, might he not be thwarted? It was possible.

So after lunch he sent Thacker a reassuring message, promising to stay. And at the end of a dull hour in the lobby, he set out to explore the town.

The Mermaid Tea House stood on the waterfront, with a small second-floor balcony that looked out on the harbor. Passing that way at four-thirty that afternoon, Minot heard a voice call to him. He glanced up.

"Oh, Mr. Minot—won't you come into my parlor?" Cynthia Meyrick smiled down on him.

"Splendid," Minot laughed. "I walk forlorn throught this old Spanish town—suddenly a lattice is thrown wide, a fair hand beckons. I dash within."

"Thanks for dashing," Miss Meyrick greeted him, on the balcony. "I was finding it dreadfully dull. But I'm afraid the Spanish romance is a little lacking. There is no moonlight, no lattice, no mantilla, no Spanish btauty."

"No matter," Minot answered. "I never did care for Spanish types. They flash like a skyrocket—then tumble in the dark. Now, the home-grown girls.—"

"And nothing but tea," she interrupted. "Will you have a cup?"

"Thanks. Was it really very dull?"

"Yes. This book was to blame." She held up a novel.

"What's the matter with it?"

"Oh—it's one of those books in which the hero and heroine are forever 'gazing into each other's eyes.' And they understand perfectly. But the reader doesn't. I've reached one of those gazing matches now."

"But isn't it so in real life—when people gaze into each other's eyes, don't they usually understand?"

"Do they?"

"Don't they? You surely have had more experience than I."

"What makes you think so?" she smiled.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

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Continued From First Page.

gladly have foregone any designs he might have had upon Jane Clayton would she but permit him to share this means of escape that she had discovered. He would promise anything if she would let him come aboard the dugout, but he did not think it was necessary to do so.

He saw that he could easily reach the bow of the boat before it cleared the shore, and then it would not be necessary to make promises of any sort. Not that Rokoff would have felt the slightest compunction in ignoring any promises he might have made the girl, but he disliked the idea of having to sue for favor with one who had so recently assaulted and escaped him.

Already he was gloating over the days and nights of revenge that would be his while the heavy dugout drifted its slow way to the ocean.

Jane Clayton, working furiously to shove the boat beyond his reach, suddenly realized that she was to be successful, for with a little lurch the dugout swung quickly into the current, just as the Russian reached out to place his hand upon its bow.

His fingers did not miss their goal by a half-dozen inches. The girl almost collapsed with the reaction from the terrific mental, physical and nervous strain under which she had been laboring for the past few minutes. But, thank heaven, at last she was safe!

Even as she breathed a silent prayer of thanksgiving, she saw a sudden expression of triumph lighten the features of the cursing Russian, and at the same instant he dived suddenly to the shore, grasping firmly upon something which wriggled through the mud toward the water.

Jane Clayton crouched, wide-eyed and horror-stricken, in the bottom of the boat as she realized that at the last instant success had been turned to failure, and that she was indeed again in the power of the malignant Rokoff.

For the thing that the man had seen and grasped was the end of the trailing rope with which the dugout had been moored to the tree.

CHAPTER XV.

Down the Ugambi.

Half-way between the Ugambi and the village of the Waganwazam, Tarzan came upon the pack moving slowly along his old spoor. Mugambi could scarce believe that the trail of the Russian and the mate of his savage master had passed so close to that of the pack.

It seemed incredible that two human being should have come so close to them without having been detected by some of the marvelously keen and alert beasts; but Tarzan pointed out the spoor of the two he trailed, and at certain points the black could see that the man and the woman must have been in hiding as the pack passed them, watching every move of the ferocious creatures.

It had been apparent to Tarzan from the first that Jane and Rokoff were not traveling together. The spoor showed distinctly that the young woman had been a considerable distance ahead of the Russian at first, though the farther the ape-man continued along the trail the more obvious it became that the man was rapidly overhauling his quarry.

At first there had been the spoor of wild beasts over the footprints of Jane Clayton, while upon the top of all Rokoff's spoor showed that he had passed over the trail after the animals had left their records upon the ground. But later there were fewer and fewer animal imprints occurring between those of Jane's and the Russian's feet, until as he approached the river the ape-man became aware that Rokoff could not have been more than a few hundred yards behind the girl.

He felt they must be close ahead of him now, and, with a little thrill of expectation, he leaped rapidly forward ahead of the pack. Swinging rapidly through the trees, he came out upon the river bank, at the very point at which Rokoff had overhauled Jane as she endeavored to launch the cumbersome dugout.

In the mud along the bank the ape-man saw the footprints of the two he sought, but there was neither boat nor people there when he arrived, nor, at first glance, any sign of their whereabouts.

It was plain that they had shoved off a native canoe and embarked upon the bosom of the stream, and as the ape-man's eye ran swiftly down the course of the river beneath the shadows of the overarching trees he saw in the distance, just as it rounded a bend that shut it off from his view, a drifting dugout, in the stern of which was the figure of a man.

Just as the pack came in sight of the river they saw their agile leader racing down the river's bank, leaping from hummock to hummock of the swampy ground that spread between them and a little promontory which rose just where the river curved inward from their sight.

To follow him it was necessary for the heavy cumbersome apes to make a wide detour, and Sheeta, too, who hated water. Mugambi also went with them as rapidly as they could after the great white master.

A half-hour of rapid traveling across the swampy neck of land and over the rising promontory brought Tarzan, by a short cut, to the inward bend of the winding river, and there before him, upon the bosom of the stream, he saw the dugout and in its stern Nikolas Rokoff.

Jane was not with the Russian.

At sight of his enemy the broad scar upon the ape-man's brow burned scarlet, and there rose to his lips the hideous, bestial challenge of the bull-ape.

Rokoff shuddered as the weird and terrible alarm fell upon his ears. Cowering in the bottom of the boat, his teeth chattering in terror, he watched the man he feared above all other creatures upon the face of the earth as he ran quickly to the edge of the water.

Even though the Russian knew that he was safe from his enemy, the very sight of him threw him into a frenzy of trembling cowardice, which became frantic hysteria as he saw the white giant dive fearlessly into the forbidding water of the tropical river.

With steady, powerful strokes the ape-man forged out into the stream toward the drifting dugout. Now Rokoff seized one of the paddles lying in the bottom of the craft, and, with terror-wide eyes still glued upon the living death that pursued him, struck out madly in an effort to augment the speed of the unwieldy canoe.

And from the opposite bank a sinister ripple, unseen by enther man, moved steadily toward the half-naked swimmer.

Tarzan had reached the stern of the craft at last. One hand upstretched grasped the gunwale. Rokoff sat frozen with fear, unable to move a hand or foot, his eyes riveted upon the face of his Nemesis.

Then a sudden commotion in the water behind the swimmer caught his attention. He saw the ripple, and he knew what caused it.

At the same instant Tarzan felt mighty jaws close upon his right leg. He tried to struggle free and raise himself over the side of the boat. His efforts would have succeeded had not this unexpected interruption galvanized the malign brain of the Russian into instant action with its sudden promise of deliverance and revenge.

Like a venomous snake the man leaped toward the stern of the boat and with a single swift blow struck Tarzan across the head with the heavy paddle. The ape-man's fingers slipped from their hold upon the gunwale.

There was a short struggle at the surface, and then a swirl of waters, a little eddy and a burst of bubbles soon smoothed out by the flowing current marked for the instant the spot where Tarzan of the Apes, lord of the jungle, had disappeared from the sight of men beneath the gloomy waters of the dark and forbidding Ugambi.

Weak from terror, Rokoff sank shuddering into the bottom of the dugout. For a moment he could not realize the good fortune that had befallen him—all that he could see was the figure of a silent, struggling white man disappearing beneath the surface of the river to unthinkable death in the slimy mud at the bottom.

Slowly all that it meant to him filtered into the mind of the Russian, and then a cruel smile of relief and triumph touched his lips; but it was short-lived, for just as he was congratulating himself that he was now comparatively safe to proceed upon his way to the coast unmolested, a mighty pandemonium rose from the nearer bank.

As his eyes sought the authors of the frightful sound he saw standing upon the shore, glaring at him with hate-filled eyes, a devil-faced panther surrounded by the hideous apes of Akut, and in the forefront of them a giant black warrior, who shook his fist at him, threatening him with terrible death.

The nightmare of that flight down the Ugambi with the hideous horde racing after him by day and by night, now abreast of him, now lost in the mazes of the jungle far behind for hours and one for a whole day, only to apepar again upon his trail grim, relentless and terrible, reduced the Russian from a strong robust man to an emaciated, white-haired, fear-gibbering thing or ever the bay and the ocean broke upon his hopeless vision.

Past populous villages he had fled. Time and again warriors had put out in their canoes to intercept him, but each time the hideous horde had swept into view to send the terrified natives shrieking back to the shore to lose themselves in the jungle.

Nowhere in his flight had he seen aught of Jane Clayton. Not once had his eyes rested upon her since that moment at the river's brim his hand had closed upon the rope attached to the bow of her dugout and he had believed her safely in his power again, only to be thwarted an instant later as the girl snatched up a heavy express rifle from the bottom of the craft and leveled it full at his breast.

Quickly he had dropped the rope then and seen her float away beyond his reach, but a moment later he had been racing up stream toward a little tributary in the mouth of which was hidden the canoe in which he and his party had come thus far upon their journey in pursuit of the girl and Anderssen.

(To Be Continued.)

Give your dog a clean dish from which to eat his dinner, and plenty of fresh water to drink.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to learn through the columns of the Farmstead what to use to eradicate the burgamot plant.—M., Pennsylvania.

Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me how to remove warts from horses and corns from their feet?—J., Illinois.

Can poultry be preserved by salting it down, the same as you do with other meat? I would appreciate if some reader would answer through these columns.—B., Michigan.

PEAR BLIGHT

My experience is that there is a method by which pear blight can be cured. If you bore a hole into the heart of the pear tree affected, place ten grains of calomel in this hole and plug it up the blight will be destroyed. The calomel can be placed in the tree in the summer or any time when the tree is affected with the blight.—C., Ohio.

VALUE OF WEEDS

While eradicating the weeds, why not use them to the best advantage? There are some common weeds which are in great demand now for their medicinal value. Heretofore these weeds were cultivated to a great extent by the Germans, but since the great European war has broken out, the importation of them has stopped and thus there is a great demand for them from our own country.

Great quantities of roots, leaves, flowers and seeds of certain plants are bought yearly by large drug companies. It is essential that the roots, leaves, flowers or seeds are properly cured. Roots should be collected when they have grown to full maturity and all dirt should be removed before thoroughly drying them in a well ventilated place.

Leaves should be collected when the plants are flowering and should be dried thoroughly in a well ventilated and dry place in the shade.

Flowers are collected when they first blossom or soon after—not when they begin to fade. They are dried in the same manner as roots and leaves. Seeds should be gathered just as they are ripening and should be winnowed in order to remove foreign particles.

Among the common weeds are dandelion, pokeweed, mullein, tansey, catnip and jimson weed. Everyone knows the dandelion. The part used medicinally is the root which ought to be dug from July to October, during which time the milky juice thickens and the bitterness increases. The price per pound ranges from 4 to 6 cents.

Another common weed is the pokeweed. Almost all know the purple redish stems, rich green foliage and clusters of white flowers and dark purple berries of this plant. The berries and roots are the parts used and these should be gathered when the berries are fully mature. The roots and the dry berries bring about 5 cents per pound.

Mullein is another well known weed. The parts used are the leaves and flowers which are to be collected when the plant is in bloom and cured in the usual manner. The price paid for the leaves ranges from 2½ to 5 cents per pound, and 25 to 75 cents for the flowers.

Tansy is also collected at the flowering time, the leaves and tops being used. The price ranges from 3 to 6 cents. Another common weed is catnip, the flowering tops and leaves of which are to be collected when the plant is in flower and carefully dried. It is worth from 2 to 8 cents per pound.

Jimson weed also has medicinal properties. The leaves and seeds are collected at the flowering time and cured in the shade. The leaves and seed are very poisonous. The price of leaves is from 2½ to 8 cents per pound and that of the seeds is from 3 to 7 cents per pound.

The work of collecting the leaves, roots and seeds of these weeds is pleasant and profitable to any person. Those desiring further information on this subject should send to Washington for bulletin, "Weeds Used in Medicine."

THE GARDEN

MULCHING BRIERS

Ofttimes a good mulch means the difference between plenty of berries and none at all from the raspberries and blackberries. It pays to mulch both for the sake of conserving moisture and the destruction of weeds. The briers should be well mulched during the spring and summer up till the fruit matures. After that the mulch may be removed since we desire a well ripened lot of canes for the next season's crop. A heavy mulch of straw tends to force the growth well along toward winter and this is not desirable. If the mulch is of straw it should be raked out and hauled away. If the dust mulch has been used cultivation should cease as soon as the new shoots have reached the proper height.

Nature always mulched her berries in the woods and yet she didn't rake it off as soon as the fruit was gathered; she did not need to do so. The forest trees utilized all the surplus moisture and thus forced an early ripening of the fruit bearing canes. But it is practically impossible of late years to produce marketable fruit without some good mulch, either of dust or straw. The straw smothers out the weeds and grass, thus giving the berries a chance.

The dust mulch is the more practical of the two systems. The dust mulch can be quickly prepared after each shower. It allows the evaporation of all surplus moisture in times of too much rainfall. It can be the more easily done away with at the end of the growing season, and gives the better chance to apply fertilizers in the shape of compost or commercial brands. The fertilizer is easily worked into the soil and is thus the more easily assimilated by the plant. The straw mulch once applied must be kept up since it forces the feeding roots to the surface. When removed, as it should be each fall, they are left exposed to the sun.

THE ORCHARD

GROWING PEARS

Pear growing is a profitable branch of fruit growing where conditions are favorable for the growing of pears. While the use of the pear is not as wide as that of the apple it is not, in proportion to its field of usefulness, grown as extensively as the apple and therefore the growing is assured a more stable price than the apple grower.

The best soil for pears is one of a clayey nature and is usually one of the hard-to-work kind. If the orchard is grown on loamy soils one is not so certain of as regular crops and will have more pests and troubles to contend with. Locations being equal, the orchard of a loamy soil will be more susceptible to fungous diseases than that on a clay soil which dries off quickly.

One of the essentials of successful pear growing is that the trees properly harden their wood. When they do not they will become susceptible to blight and winter injury. The clay soil insures the tree a moderate growth which will harden up well before the season is over. Some pear orchards are successful on soils of a sandy, loamy nature, but in most cases these sites have a clay subsoil.

Aside from the soil the location should be a well-drained one and be of good elevation so as to be less susceptible to spring pests because the pear is fairly early in blossoming. A well elevated location is also advantageous because there is likely to be a good circulation of air, which has a favorable influence on the development of fungous diseases.

Before planting, the ground should be plowed deep and thoroughly worked. The most satisfactory distance to set the trees is 26 x 26 feet, or 24 x 28 feet, according to the way land drains. Standard varieties only should be planted and not more than five of those. When too many varieties are set they cannot be sprayed, harvested or marketed to advantage.

During the first few years field corn can be grown in the orchard to advantage. When this is done the cultivation should be stopped by the first of July and a cover crop sown just before the last cultivation. For this purpose use vetch or mammoth clover. Oats sown with either of these legumes will make more certain a good covering in the fall.

During the time of cultivation the cultivation should be frequent enough to keep a good dust mulch on the ground. Under no circumstances should the cultivation be deep near the trees. Deep and late cultivation will keep the trees growing to late in the season and conditions favoring blight will result. After trees are about 20 years old they do not blight as readily as the younger ones, as after the trees bear good crops they do not grow so much, and therefore the tendency to blight is reduced.

The older the trees get and the heavier crops produced the more fertilizer they require to keep them doing well. On account of the large trees shading the ground, cover crops do not do as well and therefore barnyard manure may have to be used to some extent. If this is necessary the application should be light so as not to stimulate the growth too much. I prefer to fertilize the orchard by the use of cover crops and commercial fertilizers.

The trees should be pruned lightly each year with most of the pruning done in the center so as to induce the tops to spread. The new growth should be shortened back some, but not as much as is practiced in the pruning of peaches. By this method of pruning most varieties of pears can be controlled in form as easily as other fruit trees can. In spraying pears I prefer Bordeaux Mixture for the spraying in the pink of the blossoms. Bordeaux is a slightly better fungicide and is worth the extra bother of making it, at this time. For the other sprays I use the lime-sulphur at the strength of 1:50, spraying at the usual times apples are sprayed.

In harvesting the fruit all of it should not be picked at once. If the trees have not been carefully thinned there will be a greater variation in size and it will pay to leave the small fruits hang a week longer so as to develop in size. The thinning of pears is just as essential as the thinning of other fruits and if properly done will induce the bearing of annual crops.

POULTRY

CHICKEN SNAKES

In some localities poultry breeders are greatly annoyed by snakes stealing the small chickens and eggs. Here is the method they use down in Texas to catch these culprits:

Simply shut up the coop all but one door. Before this door stand a board with a hole bored through it. Place an egg on each side of the board on the floor.

His snakeship will swallow the outside egg, stick his head through the hole in the board and swallow egg No. 2, when he will be able to move only so far as the eggs' situation will permit.

HENS MOULT NOW

When late summer rolls around and the hens begin to cast their feathers and droop around in a lazy fashion or shuffle sand in some shady nook, then is the time that the egg basket returns with the bottom hardly covered, for it is the season of rest and transition commonly called 'the moult."

But despit this falling away, liberal feeding must not be discontinued. This is the hen's rightful vacation. She will repay her owner later on for the feed given her now.

Such is the belief of J. G. Halpin, poultryman of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, who urges that special care and attention be given to the menus of moulting fowls.

A generous supply of good feed is necessary throughout the moulting period. Of course a variety of feed is preferable, where possible to obtain.

Grass is apt to be dry and woody at this time of year, and hence the use of clipped alfalfa or other green forage plant as a supplement to the usual fresh "pickings" is recommended, in addition to liberal grain rations. Cabbage and fresh chopped vegetables and table scraps are also valuable.

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food.

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of a day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher out in Kans. says in this connection:

"At the time I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion.

"I tried various remedies without good results; then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding body, brain, and nerves.

"Since using Grape-Nuts I have made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in strenuous and exacting work.

"I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning.

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with sore eyes but as my vitality increased the eyes became stronger.

"I never heard of another food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

LIVE STOCK

RAPE AS HO GFEED

Owing to the fact that rape grows rapidly, is a large, succulent plant and palatable to hogs, it makes one of the best swine forages. Early sown rape will furnish pasture from the middle of May until September. If rape is not pastured too closely it will grow up and make fall pasture. A good growth of rape will furnish pasture for about 15 to 20 hogs to the acre.

For pasture purpose the Dwarf Essex variety is most used. The seed can be bought usually for eight cents a pound, therefore seeding is done at small cost, as not more than five pounds of seed per acre is required when sown broadcast, and when sown in drills, three pounds of seed is enough. This makes the maximum cost of seed per acre about 40 cents.

Most soils will give good account when sown to rape. Land which is well suited to corn production makes a very excellent soil for rape. However, the heavier soils seem to produce the largest and most succulent growth. To prevent injury to the crop, hogs should not be put on rape until it is about a foot high.

It is often difficult to get hogs to eat rape at first, if they have not been accustomed to it. However, they will eat the rape and soon learn to relish it if they are turned on it and allowed no other green feed. Another difficulty is that wet and dewy rape may cause sores and scabs on the hogs. Sometimes the skin has the appearance of being blistered. This seems to be more true of white and thin haired hogs. This may be overcome by not turning the hogs on rape until the dew has dried up.

As a forage crop rape is valauble on account of the cheapness of the pasture, the large quantity of feed furnished, the health of the hogs on the pasture, and because it adds variety to the ration and is available at a time when other pastures may be short.

CALF DIPHTHERIA

Calf diphtheria is a serious disease appearing among calves three to five days old. Infected calves refuse to drink or suck, have some discharge of saliva from the mouth and there are inflamed patches inside the mouth which gradually develop into ulcers. There is fever, and an offensive odor from the mouth. The disease is very contagious and is contracted principally by young calves and pigs up to six or eight months old, although occasionally adult cattle and hogs have it.

Dr. M. H. Reynolds of the Minnesota station advises treating the sores by first cleaning with a 2 per cent solution of creolin in warm water and then treating twice a day with a solution of permanganate of potash, two ounces to a gallon of water, this treatment to be kept up for about a week. The potash solution should be made fresh each time. Thoroughly clean up the calf pen and yards and spray with disinfectant.

SWEET CORN FODDER

Farmers who raise sugar corn either for the market or for canning factories will do well to take special care of their fodder. It makes a remarkably good roughage feed for winter and is more easily kept free from rot and mould than other fodder. Stocks will clean up this ration, butts and all. The sugar which it contains makes it both heating and fattening. Then, too, when the crop is harvested for factory use there is left on the stalks a large number of immature ears which as a rule ripen, thus adding to the feeding value of the fodder. Mature sweet corn is not much if any inferior to field corn for feeding.

Sweet corn fodder is not so rank and heavy as that of Indian corn and therefore not quite so much difficulty is experienced in keeping it in good condition. Still, it must be handled carefully to give the best results. Like other fodder it will heat and sour when stored tightly under cover but it lends itself advantageously to being put up in the round stack similar to the method pursued in preserving fodder in the south. In such cases it is stacked about a center pole. Special care is taken to make the center of the stack solid and compact. If it settles it will, of course, more easily take water. Recapping the top of the stack a few weeks after it is built will help to overcome this. If care is used in building the round stack it will turn out fodder in winter which will be clean and sweet and of high feeding value. The round stack for this crop is likely to do better than the rectangular rick as it will bear up better under the elements.

THE DAIRY

GETTING PURE MILK

In order to control the quality of milk, the source of infection must first be controlled. The sources of infection are several, consisting of the hands and clothing of the milker, the mud and dirt of the pasture, barnyard and stable; the accumulation on the body of the cow; the air of the barn and the milking utensils. As for the one who does the milking, he should wear clean outer garments, have clean hands and be clean in all respects. Since cows do not like unnecessary delay, it is best to milk quickly, quietly, cleanly and thoroughly. Dogs, cats, or loafers should not be allowed around at milking time.

The milking utensils should be of metal. The modern dairy pails are excellent. The milking utensils should be washed in warm water, scalded thoroughly and inverted in the open air with as much sunlight as possible to shine on them.

As for a separator, you know that a dirty one is a good breeding place for germs. These germs multiply rapidly and contaminate all milk and cream run through the machine. You can see the necessity of cleaning the separator thoroughly with warm water. The sunlight kills germs so let as much sunlight to the separator as possible.

The cow should be brushed with a good stiff brush daily. Any cow suspected of being in bad health should be promptly removed from the herd and the milk rejected. Fresh, palatable feedstuffs should be fed and feed should never be changed suddenly. Water in abundance, easy of access and always pure, fresh but not too cold, should be provided at all times. Salt, too, should always be accessible.

The barn should be kept clean and the stables whitewashed once or twice every six months. No dry, dusty feed should be used just before milking. The stables should be cleaned and aired thoroughly before milking. Ventilation and light are absolutely necessary. No strong smelling material should be left in the stables for any length of time. Musty and dirty litter should never be used.

When the cows are milked the milk should be removed at once, strained and aerated. Cleanliness is a good preventative to keep milk from souring at once.

When the above precautions fail to overcome bad germs in milk disinfectants must be resorted to for it is almost certain that the germs do not originate in the milk. Every case of slimy, bitter or ropy milk can be controlled with a little care and caution. Of course, the physical condition of the cow, the feed and water must always be taken into consideration.

HIGH TESTING CREAM

Comparison of low and high testing cream shows many advantages in favor of the latter. A large amount of the cream that is delivered to the creameries and sold to the cream gatherers for shipping to the city only tests about 25 to 30 per cent. Many farmers do not understand that there is a great loss in the handling of thin cream and many cream buyers have failed to appreciate the fact.

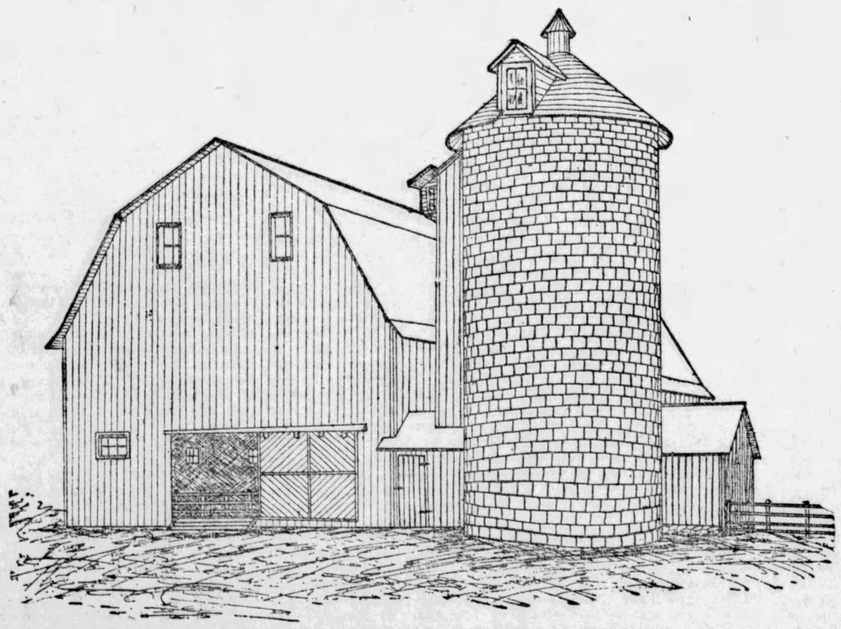
The advantage of thick cream to the buyer is that there is much less weight to handle and, with the increased freight rates on cream shipments this is a large item in many instances. Thick cream also means fewer churnings and less equipment. It means less buttermilk and therefore less loss of butterfat in the buttermilk. If pasteurized the cost of heating the cream is less. About one-half as much steam is required to heat 100 pounds of fat in 34 per cent cream is in 17 per cent cream. In cooling much less water and brine are necessary for the higher testing cream and this is the most expensive part of the operation.

The advantage to the farmer of high testing cream is first less bulk to handle, not so many cans and smaller cooling space. Fifty pounds of 34 per cent cream and 100 pounds of 17 per cent cream contain the same amount of butterfat. The smaller amount can be cooled much quicker and more efficiently. Quick cooling of cream or milk means less deterioration. Cream spoils in a short time if not cooled quickly after separation and held at a temperature of 50 decrees F. or lower. Thick cream means better keeping qualities for it is not the butterfat that spoils first but the solids which are in the cream that become sour. As thin cream contains more solids; therefore, it sours much quicker than thick cream.

Selling thick cream also means keeping the maximum amount of skim milk on the farm. The farmer who sells 100 pounds of butterfat in 17 per cent cream gives away 294 pounds of skim milk that he would have kept if he had sold the same amount of butterfat as cream testing 34 per cent. Unless he has the buttermilk returned it is a dead loss to him. This would be worth nearly as much as an extra cent a pound for each pound of butterfat that is sold.

Sometimes farmers object to the high testing cream for the reason that it sticks to the side of the can. They also think that there is less chance of making an error in testing a thinner cream. After considering both sides of this question there appears to be the best reasons for selling cream testing about 30 per cent rather than below. Cream testing about 35 per cent is the most satisfactory to both the buyer and the seller, unless there is a special reason for a certain test above or below.—J. F. Hudson, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF THE SILO



A GOOD SILO ADDS BEAUTY TO THE FARM YARD.

BY W. J. FRASER, ILLINOIS.

The digestive organs of animals that chew the cud are so formed as to require comparatively juicy and bulky food. The cow cannot, therefore, thrive on exclusively dry food so well as can the horse. The nearest an ideal food that can be obtained for the dairy cow is good pasture; but, in many sections, for more than six months in the year green pasture is not available. The best substitutes to use during this period are corn silage and such roots as mangels and turnips. Corn yields an average of twice as much dry matter per acre as do root crops, and since the latter require much more labor, which in this country is relatively expensive, silage is far more economical.

Making corn into silage is a means of preserving the grain as well as the stalk in the best possible condition for feeding and without the expense of shelling and grinding. In feeding whole corn, either in the ear or shelled, many of the kernels are not digested. With silage, the grain being eaten with the roughage, nearly all the kernels are broken during mastication, and, since they are somewhat soft, are practically all digested.

By the use of the silo the corn is removed from the field at a time when no injury is done the land by cutting it up while soft. As the corn is cut before the blades are dry enough to shatter, there is no waste from weathering and both stock and grain being in good condition, the whole crop is consumed by the stock, while with dry shock corn a large percentage of the leaves and butts of the stalk is wasted.

It has been determined that one cubic foot of hay in the mow contains about 4.3 pounds of dry matter, and that a cubic foot of silage in a 36 foot silo contains about 8.9 pounds of dry matter. From this it is evident that a cubic foot of space in a silo of proper depth will hold more than twice as much dry matter as the corresponding space in a mow. It is also true that on the average a larger amount of digestible feed can be eobtained from an acre in the form of silage than in any other way at like expense. Making corn into silage is then both an economical and compact method of storing feed.

Much damage has been done to the cause of silage by the extravagant claims of its over-enthusiastic friends. Although corn silage is not a complete and balanced ration in itself, it is so well relished that large quantities are consumed. Being a succulent feed, it tends to heavy milk production, and should be given an important place in the ration of dairy cows. It has proved an important factor in steer feeding as well as in milk production, but a steer cannot be finished on silage alone, any more than a cow can produce her best yields of milk on such a ration. To obtain the most economical returns, some dry roughage should be fed in connection with silage, and a legume hay, as alfalfa, clover, or cowpeas, is the best for this purpose, particularly for young stock and cows. Economical milk can be produced from these feeds without the addition of grain, if the cows are not giving more than two gallons of miln a day, providing the corn was well eared and both the silage and the legume hay are of excellent quality. Cows giving a larger yield must have grain added to their ration.

A pasture will carry much more stock during spring, early summer, and fall, than it will through the hot, dry weather of midsummer. By helping the pasture out at this season with partial soiling, the cattle not only have better feed during this critical period, but more stock can be carried on a given area than by pasturing alone. As land increases in value and farming becomes more intensive, there is greater need for soiling, and the most satisfactory method of providing a substitute is by no means of the silo. It requires too much labor to cut green crops every day and haul them to the cows, and besides there is necessarily a great loss in being obliged to feed the crops before they are fully mature and after they are over-ripe.

No crop furnishes more feed to the acre than corn, and with the silo it can be utilized for soiling, thus permitting the whole crop to be harvested when at the right stage of maturity and fed when needed, saving both feed and labor.

FARM BRIEFS

Scrape up the loose manure, black dirt around the barn and ... It is very rich and worth saving.

Don't let the dogs race the ... and fields, destroying patridge ... and new-born rabbits. Keep them home.

Before you buy stock of any ... look ahead and see whether or ... you can feed it. If you cannot, had better not invest.

With ducks always buy new ... in the fall. It takes several ... for ducks to become satisfied and ... tented in a new location.

When properly and intelligently done, keeping hogs and making ... are synonymous terms. More depends upon the man than upon the hog.

Some prize-winning fowls or ... mals are utterly valueless for ... utility; and sometimes a nondescript little scrub will turn out more ... profit.

Mice do great damage by burrowing in clover or tall meadow grass. ... this were pastured off it would further ... a good deal of milk and spoil the ... of the mice. If not pastured, ... mow.

If your oats are a little bit ... when you put them in the bins, ... run some two-inch slats clear down ... the bottom if you can get them ... far. Helps a great deal about ... the grain.

To test milk for dirt, as soon ... is received place it where it will ... undisturbed for one hour. Then, ... out disturbing the contents, lift ... bottle until the entire bottom can be examined for sediment.

The ordinary farmer should ... draft colts. They are quiet and ... handled, and by the time they are ... enough for market they will ... earned the cost of raising, and ... selling price is nearly all profit.

Remember that the most ... butter maker cannot make fancy ... ter from impure, carelessly ... cream. Nor can good cream be ... tained from impure, carelessly ... milk. Keep cows and utensils ...

Yearling and two-year-old hens ... not lay many eggs in the fall, as ... are molting at that time, and the ... they consume goes not only to keep ... the energy and life of the birds ... also to put on or grow a new coat ... feathers.

A shock of corn half set up will ... down in the first hard wind. Put ... best into this part of the work. ... tugging afterward, for it is a ... set up a shock that has gone ... that way. It will soon spoil if ... not righted up.

Green threshers and damp ... make bad work, especially when ... greenest one of all wants to feed ... is often the case. It is a waste ... grain and a waste of time. Put ... best man on the table when you ... such grain to thresh.

Any beekeeper who is ... enough to have any queenless ... nies on his hands as late as Sep... ber, must expect to have them ... cleaned out by robber bees ... strong colonies, or else devastated ... the bee-moth, which becomes ... ally active this month.

Pears are best when ripened ... doors instead of on the trees. ... time to pick pears is determined ... first, by their known seasons of ... ening; and, second, by the ease ... which the stem parts from ... branch when the fruit is slightly ... ed. Most pears are marketed ... green, but mature, state.

To keep worms off cabbage ... two ounces of saltpeter in a ten-... bucket of water and with an ... whisk broom souse each plant. ... white butterfly that lays the eggs ... cabbage, lights out quickly and ... not infest where plants are so ... ed. Also worms die quickly; ... saltpeter being a nitrate, stimulates ... growth so that you can get a ... uniform crop of cabbage.

When ground ivy gets into the ... one has a man's job on his hands ... get rid of it. It spreads by means ... seeds and creeping rootstocks. ... almost impossible to dig out this ... and get all of the slender roots ... without destroying the grass. ... the only way to handle the situation ... is to skin off a shallow layer of ... and grass and reseed or resod. ... should be careful to get clean seed ... sod that is free from obnoxious ... weeds.

California Now is Delightful

See the Expositions

As soon as the harvest is in, you will have the means and the leisure for a trip to California. Now is the best season of the year to go. The autumn climate along the entire coast is delightful. The two big fairs are in full swing and at the height of their glory. They are marvels of beauty and charm, and both are unusually strong in features that touch the life of the farmer. Low fare excursions daily to November 30th.

You have the choice of two splendid through trains direct to California, without change of cars, without extra fare—*"The Pacific Limited"* and *"The San Francisco Limited."* Both trains are steel-equipped, splendidly appointed and unrivaled in comforts and conveniences.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Plan to return via the Northwest—stop over, talk to the farmers and learn first hand of the wonderful opportunities in this region.

Send now for literature and full information—address
GEO. B. HAYNES, *Gen'l Pass'r Agt.*, CHICAGO

FIVE POWERS TO BACK CARRANZA

U. S., Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia and Chile to Recognize First Chief.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Immediate recognition of the Carranza provisional government, if it meets the demands agreed on at Saturday's conference in New York, is certain from the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia and probably Chile. Guatemala and Brazil are expected to hold back for a short time, according to the best information obtainable here today.

It developed today that, at Saturday's conference in New York, the fight for the recognition of Carranza was led by Ambasador Naon of Argentina. He expects to go home within a short time to fix his fences to become a candidate of the radical party of Argentina for the presidency.

Wins Over Lansing.

He was very anxious that no precedent be afforded for any attack on him as favoring interference in the internal affairs of a sister republic.

So well did he argue the case that it is known Secretary Lansing withdrew the objection he had to Carranza, and agreed that, if he shall show he actually controls the territory he claims, he shall be recognized soon, probably after the next meeting of the conferees in this city within three weeks.

Guatemala was unalterably opposed to recognition. The Brazilian ambassador also was inclined not to favor it, although he said Brazil might act later if convinced it was the best move.

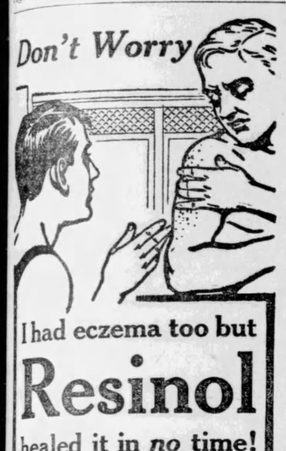
Vilna May Rebel.

Meanwhile, it is certain there will be severe fighting in northern Mexico. Villa's advisers in this city already have sent him word that there is no hope for his cause if he does not demonstrate effectively, within the next fortnight, that the claims of Carranza are not borne out by the facts.

The flat statement rebellion would follow any action by the United States and A. B. C. mediators to recognize the Carranza government was made by Francesco Urquidi, consul general for Villa.

He said recognition of Carranza would be followed immediately by a revolution against Carranza so strong the recognized government's position would be untenable.

"An embargo upon arms and ammunition from the United States would have no effect upon the revolutionists. General Villa has plenty of guns and an ammunition factory has been established which can turn out all the shells required to overthrow Carranza."



I had eczema too but **Resinol** healed it in *no* time!

Yes, I know all about how it itches and burns—I went through torments myself, and tried every treatment I heard of, just as you are doing. But at last an old doctor told me to use Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap—then it was "Good night, eczema!" Take it from me, old man, your troubles will be over when you get Resinol on the job.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing harsh or injurious and can be used freely for all sorts of skin-troubles even on the tenderest or most irritated surface. Every druggist sells them. For trial free, write to Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

SENATE MAY MEET IN FALL

Democrats Favor Special Session to Finish Executive Business.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Senator Kern, majority leader of the senate, is taking a poll of the Democratic members of the senate to learn what they think of holding a special session to clean up the executive calendar. So far the responses favor one.

It is predicted now by prominent Democrats that the President will call a special session of the senate in October to pass upon the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties and the question of modifying the senate rules so as to provide a moderate form of cloture.

To Prevent Falling Hair

Cuticura Soap And Ointment

Are most successful because they remove dandruff, allay itching and irritation, keep the scalp clean, and promote healthy, hair growing conditions.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 3G, Boston.

SAY ENGLAND MAY ASK ARBITRATION

Intimation of Appeal on Commercial Treaties Incenses Officials.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Intimations from British sources that England may demand arbitration of the commercial issues in dispute between the two countries should America demand in drastic language "that the freedom of the seas" be restored, has incensed officials here. They believe if such tactics are attempted they will make the situation worse instead of better.

The President admittedly is anxious to obtain substantial concessions from Britain to offset the demand of the commercial interests of the United States for an embargo on arms in retaliation for the British interference with commerce of this country.

Consider Retaliation.

If delay is tried in London, it will leave the great issues between the governments open until congress convenes and thus play into the hands of the advocates of an embargo.

The advocates of retaliatory action declare a demand for arbitration, which must, of course, be granted under the existing so-called Bryan peace treaties, could not be utilized to halt an embargo. It is the plan of the southern cotton men, whose leader is Senator Hoke Smith, to make it plain in any embargo resolution they bring before congress that it is retaliatory in spirit and action and that it shall apply only as long as the conditions complained of exist. Withdrawal of those conditions by the nations responsible will nullify the resolution if the present intentions are carried out.

Administration officials frankly admit such argumnts would be hard to defeat. Because of this, it is expected that, when the British note is delivered, it will be accompanied by a frank hint that if the decision under it is expedited it may save possible serious complications.

President Has the Note.

President Wilson had the note on his desk today. Before Secretary of State Lansing left here yesterday he completed it in every detail and sent it back to the White House. It is not expected that the President will make any changes whatever in the purely legal phraseology of the document, which is the longest state paper prepared by this government during the present war. He may, however, alter some of the purely diplomatic phrases, which, when they left the hands of Secretary Lansing, were couched in rather blunt language. It is expected that the note, when sent, will be signed by the new counselor, Frank L. Polk, as "acting secretary."

The softening of the tension between Germany and the United States, as indicated by the widely changed tone of the German press, has convinced officials here that England will realize the present hardly will be a good time to antagonize the United States, and, therefore, concessions will be made.

WANTED--MEN

Prepare as FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, ELECTRIC MOTORMEN, TRAIN PORTERS, (colored), EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. All large standard roads. Uniforms and passes furnished. 500 wanted. No strike. Write now. Inter. Railway, Dept. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

New Feather Beds only $5.45

6 pound Feather Pillows $1.00 per pair. New, Clean, Odorless, Sanitary and Dustless Feathers. Best Ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful FREE OFFER. Agents wanted. SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO., Dept. 901 Greensboro, N. C

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT IF HE GETS IT?
From Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TAX MUNITIONS, SCHWAB'S PLAN

Government Officials Consider Suggestion for Swelling Receipts.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Treasury officials are considering the advisability of laying a special war tax on munitions of war and private manufacturers of munitions to help swell the treasury receipts.

It is claimed this special tax would be popular and that it could be done without causing any violent outbursts in congress at the time that body extends for another year or two the special war tax law which expires next January. Leaders in congress say this special tax is to be continued.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Co., who is making vast quantities of munitions for the aliens, made the suggestion of a special tax on munitions and manufacturers to aid the government. He said he would be willing to pay it, and it is thought no other manufacturer will make a protest in view of the great profits being secured.

It is known, however, that the President is opposed to the laying of additional tax burdens on the people if such a thing can be avoided. He will have to be convinced that the government cannot well get along without more revenues.

For some weeks past disbursements by the treasury have been heavier than the receipts from all sources and the general balance in the treasury is growing less daily. The treasury experts do not see how this condition is to be changed, because there can be little increase in imports and internal revenue receipts are running now as high as estimated.

NEUTRALITY LAW TO BE REVAMPED

Wilson Wants Acts to Prohibit Plots, Conspiracies and Espionage.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Sweeping amendments to the neutrality laws of the United States will be recommended to congress by President Wilson, it was learned at the White House today.

The President and the leading members of his cabinet responsible for the enforcement of the neutrality laws—the secretaries of the navy, treasury and commerce and the attorney general—have been amazed to find that under existing laws it is possible to plot against the good name of the United States; to conspire to destroy the country's free institutions, and not be liable to any federal law, and so far the attempt to punish persons responsible under state laws has proven a complete failure.

Using U. S. for Supply Stations.

As an instance, it is cited there is no law to punish persons who send coal and supplies to belligerent warships beyond the three-mile limit, outside of the customs laws. This, too, despite the fact that both sides in the European war have time and again used the United States for supply stations.

Then there is the case of the American war correspondent, James F. J. Archibald. Officials frankly admit that, while President Wilson has decreed he must be jailed for acting as messenger for Ambassador Dumba, they have been unable as yet to determine just under what law they can prosecute him, or even if they can prosecute at all.

No Law Being Violated.

The general propaganda which has been carried on throughout the United States cannot be stopped because no law is being violated. It is expected the President will make specific references to a great number of cases in his message to congress advocating the suggested reform legislation.

It is also expected the President will advocate a more stringent regulation of espionage. Present laws affecting the protection of the American defense system are admittedly antiquated and useless.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued from First Page

"Because your eyes are so very easy to gaze into."

"Mr. Minot—you're gazing into them—brazenly. And—neither of us 'understand,' do we?"

"Oh, no—we're both completely at sea."

"There," she cried triumphantly. "I told you these authors were all wrong."

Minot, having begun to gaze, found difficulty in stopping. She was near, she was beautiful—and a promise made in New York was a dim and distant thing.

"The railroad folders try to make you believe Florida is an annex to Heaven," he said. "I used to think they were lying. But—"

She blushed.

"But what, Mr. Minot?"

He leaned close, a strange light in his eyes. He opened his mouth to speak.

Suddenly he glanced over her shoulder, and the light died from his eyes. His lips set in a bitter curve.

"Nothing," he said. A silence.

"Mr. Minot—you're grown awfully dull."

"Have I? I'm sorry."

"Must I go back to my book—"

She was interrupted by the shrill triumphant cry of a yacht's siren at her back. She turned her head.

"The Lileth," she said.

"Exactly," said Minot. "The bridegroom cometh."

Another silence.

"You'll want to go to meet him," Minot said, rising. He stood looking at the boat, flashing gaily in the sunshine. "I'll go with you as far as the street."

"But—you know Lord Harrowby. Meet him with me."

"It seems hardly the thing—"

"But I'm not sentimental. And surely Allan's not."

"Then I must be," said Minot. "Really—I'd rather not——"

They went together to the street. At the parting of the ways Minot turned to her.

"I promised Lord Harrowby in New York," he told her, "that you would have your lamp trimmed and burning."

"She looked up at him. A mischievous light came into her eyes.

"Please—have you a match?" she asked.

It was too much. Minot turned and fled down the street. He did not once look back, though it seemed to him that he felt every step the girl took across that narrow pier to her fiance's side.

As he dressed for dinner that night his telephone rang, and Miss Meyrick's voice sounded over the wire.

"Harrowby remembers you very pleasantly. Won't you join us at dinner?"

"Are you sure an outsider——" he began.

"Nonsense. Mr. Martin Wall is to be there."

"Ah—thank you—I'll be delighted," Minot replied.

In the lobby Harrowby seized his hand.

"My dear chap—you're looking fit. Great to see you again. By the way—do you know Martin Wall?"

"Yes—Mr. Wall and I met just before the splash," Minot smiled. He shook hands with Wall, unaccountably genial and beaming. "The Hudson, Mr. Wall, is a bit chilly in February."

"My dear fellow," said Wall, "can you ever forgive me? A thousand apologies. It was all a mistake—a horrible mistake."

"I felt like a rotter when I heard about it," Harrowby put in. "Martin mistook you for someone else. You must forgive us both."

"Freely," said Minot. "And I want to apologize for my suspicions of you, Lord Harrowby."

"Thanks, old chap."

"I never doubted you would come—after I saw Miss Meyrick."

"She is a ripper, isn't she?" said Harrowsby enthusiastically.

Martin Wall shot a quick, almost hostile glance at Minot.

"You've noticed that yourself, haven't you?" he said in Minot's ear.

At which point the Meyrick family arrived, and they all went in to dinner.

That function could hardly be described as hilarious. Aunt Mary fluttered and gasped in her triumph, and spoke often of her horror of the new. The recent admission of automobiles to the sacred precincts of Bar Harbor seemed to be the great and disturbing fact in life for her. Spencer Meyrick said little; his thoughts were far away. The rush and scramble of a business office, the click of typewriters, the excitement of the dollar chase—these things had been his life. Deprived of them, like many another exile in the south, he moved in a dim world of unrealities and wished that he were home. Minot, too, had little to say. On Martin Wall fell the burden of entertainment, and he bore it as one trained for the work. Blithely he gossiped of queer corners that had known him, and amid the flow of his oratory the dinner pregressed.

It was after dinner, when they all stood together in the lobby a moment before separating, that Mr. Henry Trimmer made good his promise out of a clear sky.

Cynthia Meyrick stood facing the others, talking brightly, when suddenly her face paled and the flippant words died on her lips. They all turned instantly.

Through the lobby, in a buzz of excited comment, a man walked slowly, his eyes on the ground. He was a tall, blonde Englishman, not unlike Lord Harrowby in appearance. His gray eyes, when he raised them for a moment, were listless, his shoulders stooped and weary, and he had a long drooping mustache that hung like a weeping willow above a particularly cheerless stream.

However, it was not his appearance that excited comment and caused Miss Meyrick to pale. Hung over his shoulders was a pair of sandwich boards such as the outcasts of a great city carry up and down the streets. And on the front board, turned full toward Miss Meyrick's dinner party, was printed in bold black letters:

I
AM
THE
REAL
LORD
HARROWBY.

With a little gasp and a murmured apology, Miss Meyrick turned quickly and entered the elevator. Lord Harrowby stood like a man of stone, gazing at the sandwich boards.

It was at this point that the hotel detective sufficiently recovered himself to lay eager hands on the audacious sandwich man and propel him violently from the scene.

In the background Mr. Minot perceived Henry Trimmer, puffing excitedly on a big black cigar, a triumphant look on his face.

Mr. Trimmer's bomb was thrown.

CHAPTER VI.

Ten Minutes of Agony.

"All I ask, Mister Harrowby, is that you consent to a short interview with your brother."

Mr. Trimmer was speaking. The time was the following day, and Trimmer faced Lord Harrowby in the sitting room of his lordship's hotel suite. Also present—at Harrowby's invitation—were Martin Wall and Mr. Minot.

His lordship turned his gray eyes on Trimmer's eager face. He could make those eyes fishy when he liked—he made them so now.

"He is not my brother," he said coldly, "and I shall not see him. May I ask you not to call me Mr. Harrowby?"

"You may ask till you're red in your noble face," replied Trimmer, firm in his disrespect. But I shall go on calling you 'Mister' just the same. I call you that because I know the facts. Just as I call your poor cheated brother, who was in this hotel last night between sandwich boards, Lord Harrowby."

"Really," said his lordship. "I see no occasion for prolonging this interview."

Mr. Trimmer leaned forward. He was a big man, but his face was incongruously thin—almost ax-like. The very best sort of face to thrust in anywhere—and Trimmer was the very man to do the thrusting without batting an eye.

"Do you deny," he demanded with the air of a prosecutor, "that you had an older brother by the name of George?"

"I certainly do not," answered Lord Harrowby. "George ran off to America some twenty-two years ago. He died in a mining camp in Airzona twelve years back. There is no question whatever about that. We had it on the most reliable authority."

"A lot of lies," said Trimmer, "can be had on good authority. This situation illustrates that. Do you think, Mr. Harrowby, that I'd be wasting my time on this proposition if I wasn't dead sure of my facts. Why, poor old George has the evidence in his possession. Incontrovertible proofs. It wouldn't hurt you to see him and look over what he has to offer."

(To Be Continued.)

Most Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It.

A New Remedy for Kidney, Bladder and all Uric Acid Troubles.

Dr. Eberle and Dr. Braithwaite as well as Dr. Simon—all distinguished Authors—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing us with a clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated, and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained. If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, goat or sciatica, or you suspect kidney or bladder trouble just write Dr. Pierce at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.; send a sample of urine and describe symptoms. You will receive free medical advice after Dr. Pierce's chemist has examined the urine—this will be carefully done without charge, and you will be under no obligation. Dr. Pierce during many years of experimentation has discovered a new remedy which is thirty-seven times more powerful than lithia in removing uric acid from the system. If you are suffering from backache or the pains of rheumatism, go to your best Druggist and ask for a 50 cent box of "An-uric" put up by Doctor Pierce. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have been favorably known for the past forty years and more. They are standard remedies to-day—as well as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels. You can have a sample of any one of these remedies in Tablet form by writing Dr. Pierce.—Adv.

BIG GAIN IN THE CORN CROP

Government's Supplemental Report Shows Big Gain in Wheat Also.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Material gains in the prospects for bumper cereal crops are disclosed in the department of agriculture's monthly crop estimates published today. The department says:

General crop prospects on September 1 in the United States were favorable, being somewhat above average. The corn crop improved slightly during August, especially in Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. It went back in condition in the northermost states and in the important states of Illinois and Iowa. The forecast of total production, 2,985,000,000 bushels, is 67,000,000 more than forecast a month ago, and 312,000,000 bushels more than the final estimate of last year. The forecast at present has been exceeded in but one year, namely, 1912, when the estimate was 3,125,000,000 bushels.

"The spring wheat prospects improved materially during August, the forecast on September 1 being 322,000,000 bushels, which is 15,000,000 more than the August 1 forecast and 116,000,000 bushels more than the final estimate of last year.

"Applying the present forecast of spring wheat to the estimate made last month in winter wheat production makes a total production of wheat indicated of 981,000,000 bushels, by far the largest amount ever produced in the United States, comparing with 891,000,000 bushels last year—itself a record—and 686,000,000, the average of the past five years.

"The oats forecast September 1, namely, 1,408,000,000, was slightly higher than the August forecast and is close to the record crop of 1,418,000,000 bushels estimated in 1912. Prospects are most favorable in the most northern states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota where conditions are above normal. A year ago the crop was estimated at 1,141,000,000 bushels."

DANIELS TO DISCUSS ENGINES WITH FORD

Wants Assistance in Naval Aviation Problem.

Washington, Sept. 17.—It was learned yesterday that the purpose of Secretary of the Navy Daniels in inviting Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, to a conference in Washington is to discuss with Mr. Ford the question of gasoline engines suitable for aeroplanes.

The pressing need of the naval aviation service at present is a light, powerful gasoline motor. American manufacturers are so busy making gasoline motors for automobiles that they have not undertaken to any considerable extent the development of the type of motor required for aeroplanes. Mr. Daniels hopes that Mr. Ford's experience in the development of a light gasoline engine will enable him to aid the navy in solving its present problem.

In view of Mr. Ford's recent pronouncements on peace and national defense, there was much speculation here today as to how he would view a proposal that he assist the navy in developing one of its war machines.

TRIED TO BLAST RUSS BRIDGE

Chinese, Said to Be in Employ of Germans, Work in Siberia.

Paris, Sept. 15.—Chinese in the pay of Germany, according to a dispatch to France De Chaine from Vladivostok, had attempted to blow up the great bridge over the Soungari river on the Siberian railway. Dynamite bombs, which had been placed against the bridge columns, were discovered by the Russian guards.

A close watch has been established the whole length of the Siberian line, while the Japanese have also taken measures to protect transports bearing munitions for Russia.

MARINES OVERCOME HAITIENS

Do Not Lose a Man in Fight, Read Admiral Reports.

Washington, Sept. 20.—No Americans were injured in the fighting between Rear Admiral Caperton's marines and Haitien natives at Gonaives, Haiti, yesterday. Admiral Caperton today notified the navy department his men completely dominate the situation. He said only one Haitien was killed in the fighting, although a number were wounded.

Earlier reports had estimated the Haitien casualties at 16.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7368—Ladies' Waist.

This waist shows a plain tailored model. The closing is in coat style in the center of the front, the neck open, with a Quaker collar as a finish. The sleeves are plain and full, finished with a flare cuff at the wrist. Such materials as challie, cashmere, taffetas, voile, crepe de chine, etc., are liked for these waists.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

7371—Child's Dress.

This frock is a delight to make and to wear. It is of sacque cut, with very long shoulder and sleeves either short or long. There is a front panel and the lower edge has considerable flare. A wide belt holds in the garment to the figure. All edges are bound with a contrasting material.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7346—Ladies' Princess Apron.

This apron is almost a dress with fitted front panel and fitted sides and fitted back. All pieces are full length, extending from shoulder to hem, and the closing is placed in the center of the back. There are also large pockets stitched in at the side front seams.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure.

7351—Ladies' Two-Gore Skirt.

This popular walking skirt is of decidedly circular cut and is made with a seam in front and also in the back. The lower edge measures 2¾ yards in the medium size and the upper part is tight fitting.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

7344—Ladies' Dress.

This dress is made with the new princess effect in the panel front and with the sides of blouse and skirt in separate piece. The sleeves may be long or short and the seven gore skirt made any length desired. The mode is suitable for serge, gabardine and for wash fabrics for home wear.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7363—Ladies' and Misses' Nightgown.

This simple Garment is of sacque cut. The sleeves are plain at the shoulder and full at the wrist, where there is a cuff. The high neck is finished with a flat collar and the closing is in front. Such gowns are made of muslin, cambric, crepe de chine, outing flannel and similar fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 46 in. bust measure.

7345—Boys' Dress.

This little frock is cut in sacque style only, a belt marking the waistline. The closing is in front, the neck high with flat collar and the sleeves long or short. Such dresses are made of wash materials and of serge, chevriot and other simple woolen materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years

7355—Ladies' Yoke Skirt.

This design is made with the lower portion in five gores arranged in as many wide box pleats and attached to a deep yoke, which is fitted by means of seams at the sides. The waistline may be raised or regulation and the lower edge as short as desired. This style is good for serge, gabardine and other strong woolen fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

HONDURAS ROADS BAD

Honduras is at present an almost undeveloped country. The only highway in the country that can be used by automobiles is the road leading from San Lorenzo, on the Pacific side of the country, to Tegucigalpa. All the other means of inland communication are narrow, mountainous roads or trails, most of which can not be traversed by any kind of vehicle

42 PIECES $2.98

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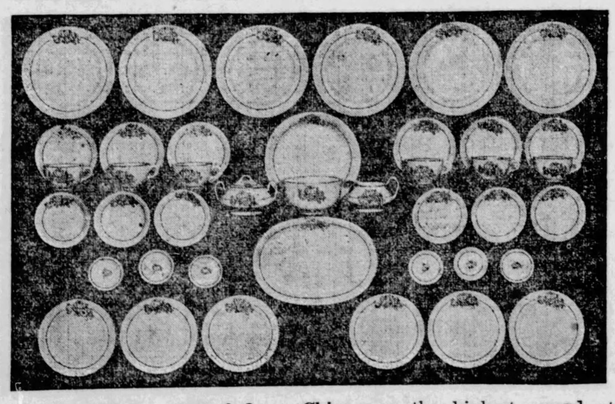

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To women who know good china there cannot be any doubt about this offer being a remarkable bargain. We made a direct-from-the-factory deal with a big manufacturer. This enables us to eliminate the retail store profit and selling expenses. The offer is

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It is thin, yet of such strong texture that it stands long, hard wear. It is very light. The dinner plates weigh only 12 ounces, and other pieces tip the scales just as delicately. There are 6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 fruit plates, 6 individual butter dishes, one covered sugar bowl, one cream pot, a meat dish, a round vegetable dish and a large bowl.

You will be proud of this set. Take advantage of your opportunity.

These sets will be shipped F. O. B. from the factory (shipping costs are a mere trifle), and guaranteed against ordinary breakage in transit. Get this set. Send for it now, to

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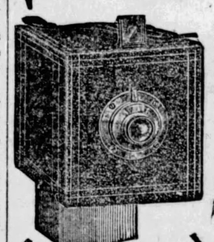

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

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You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x6x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

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Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography! Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop. Results positively amazing.

More Than Pleased

Your camera reached me O. K. and I was surprised at the work it does. I have taken several photos and some as good as I have ever seen taken with any camera. Everybody that sees the work of the "Mandel-ette" says it is fine and I am more than pleased with it.
Vernie Boyle, Northome, Minn.

Beats All Things Yet

The "Mandel-ette" received and opened up and in 20 minutes I had a splendid picture of my wife, fully developed and ready to look at. My, this beats all things yet.
T. J. Houts, Pastor,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Welch, W. Va.

Takes Pictures on Dark Day

I am perfectly delighted with the "Mandel-ette." I have had very good success never before to have handled a camera at all. I can say it will do all you claim. I have taken a picture which shows a Mt. more than 4000 feet away and on a very dark day.
Jas. H. Hubbard, Penhook, Va.

Anyone Can Use Them

Received the "Mandel-ette" and supplies Saturday evening. Sunday morning we began to take pictures and had very good luck. It is sure simple enough. Anyone can use them. We couldn't get along without ours.
Mrs. R. U. Iddings, Malpleton, Ia.

Amazed At Minute Camera

I am enclosing pictures taken with my "Mandel-ette" to show you gentlemen what I am making. Nobody taught me but your instructions. I am making pictures with great pleasure and my friends are amazed at your very high grade minute camera.
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Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Diplonacy never kicks anybody out.

It's a poor rule that won't work your way.

Something to worry about: Human nature can't be abolished.

The Rio Grande should be replaced with barbed wire entanglements.

Having faith in himself, the Czar may be able to inspire faith in his soldiers.

Two years of tut-tutting have failed to make a peaceful country of Mexico.

Glorying in the other fellow's success is more comfortable than envying him.

Our notion of nothing to bother about is how many eggs a mosquito hen lays.

An optimist knows that tomorrow's weather is going to be good enough for anybody.

Every time Villa is killed the public expects him to send out an emphatic denial.

One way to remain cheerful is not to become seriously disgusted with anybody or anything.

If Noah ate that apple, then Old Adam has been woefully abused, by Dr. Anna Shaw and others.

The Washington government, which has endorsed corsets, must have been out calling before breakfast.

Something will have to be done with people who mistake criminal insanity for American liberty.

Nations may be like individuals. When they are good natured somebody tries to impose on them.

Now if Czar Nicholas can pull off some astonishing military stunt he will have earned the title of Old Nick.

Not much has been heard from the Crown Prince recently. Have the Allies captured his press agent?

Among those who have not suffered financially as a result of the big war the Krupps may be mentioned.

In a small town the women know every girl who is about to get married and every other girl who is willin'.

All the countries engaged in war will come out with enough battle scars to identify them for ages to come.

When a man has three or four theories out of a dozen that dovetail with facts, he has a good batting average.

The prediction is made that in a short time all men will be absolutely free. But not until the mortgages are lifted.

Maybe the reason some housewives don't make their piecrust short is because they are afraid it won't reach around the pie.

There are people who, if they could get bread and butter for praying for it, would then ask the Lord to spread it for them.

Anybody who can manage to keep sweet until breakfast is ready has bright prospects of remaining cheerful the rest of the day.

The other day we heard a man refer, none too cordially, to his "hyphenated mother." Meaning, of course, his mother-in-law.

There is no look of triumph to equal that on the face of the woman who goes into a bargain rush and comes out with what she wanted.

When a husband or a wife tells you that marriage is a failure it is well enough to wait until you hear the other side of the story.

"The commander of the submarine thought the Arabic was about to attack him." Once upon a time a man killed a goldfish for the same reason.

Being a moderate drinker in half a dozen saloons is dangerous. The fellow who gets the habit of going the rounds every day is in a fair way to become a toper.

Guess it is just about as human for the fellow who is below the average to think himself an average man as for the average man to consider himself above the standard.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who is childless is telling mothers how to bring up their children. But Ella would be annoyed if the mother of five or six little ones would try to tell her how to write poetry.

Eugenists have done a lot of theorizing during the past few weeks. It is about time to show practical results. Any cause does better if there is something to which its advocates can point with pride.

IS FARM LIFE DYING?

At the International Irrigation Congress, one William E. Smythe declared that "country life in America is dying because of the dry drudgery of the farmer and the lonesomeness of his wife."

That the farmer's life is not a bed of roses and that his wife has suffered exceedingly from her isolation are true enough. But we may very well doubt the statement that country life in America is dying, doubt it in spite of the census report showing great increases in city population and small increases, and sometimes losses, in rural population. The great corn crop, the record-breaking wheat and oats crops, the increasing rise in farm valuations, tend to make such an assertion look like a bad guess. If country life is dying, automobile salesmen have not found it out. Manufacturers of farm machinery are still in the dark. The people who deal in fence wire, building materials, overalls, talking machines, gas engines, pumps, stoves, dress patterns, rugs, paints, tractors, stock foods and rubber boots have not yet reported preparations for the funeral.

The "back to the land" movement is probably working slowly. Realty agents may not be promoting colonies as fast as they'd like, though we have no evidence as to that. We can well believe that there is disappointment among enthusiasts who hate the sight of untilled fields and unexploited wood lots. But these things do not prove that country life is dying. To look only at the crop figures, the average person would say that farm life is booming.

DANGER OF BEING TOO BROAD

Captain F. J. Archibald, now engaged in polishing up his explanation, seems to have been what the romance writers call a "citizen of the world." He served in the Chinese-Japanese war. He had a hand in the repressive measures of the great railroad strike of Cleveland's administration. Later, he saw action in campaigns against Sioux and Apaches.

He is set down in the records as a "volunteer aide de camp" in Cuba in our war with Spain. After that, he went to Africa when Kitchener wound up that business of the Mad Mullah. In the war in the Transvaal, he elected to follow the Boers. He attended Castro in one of his campaigns, whether as revolutionist or queller of revolution is not stated. As correspondent he beheld the Filipino constabulary receive its baptism of fire. He was with the Russian army when the Japanese whipped the boots off it.

Such a "citizen of the world"—one can see—can acquire a very flexible allegiance. Shifting loyalty from friend to friend, or country to country, becomes easy. Especially so, perhaps, when there's money in it.

GIVING 'EM AWAY

The Columbia State, a newspaper of Columbia, S. C., provides the country with this portrait of the south:

"One year ago, September 9, 1914, there was no prospect of obtaining more than 6 or 7 cents a pound for cotton.

"One year ago the buy-a-bale movement was the slender hope of helping the farmer. * * *

"One year ago 19 out of every 20 motor car owners in the south were wishing that they had never heard of a machine.

"Today the farmer can obtain around 9½ cents for cotton, but is not disposed to sell it, the prospect being for better prices. Little cotton is being sold.

"Today, if there were a buy-a-bale at 10 cents a pound proposal, many farmers would refuse to sell at 10 cents. * * * Today the automobile sellers of South Carolina are doing a lively business. * * * Last year the people had some reason to be disturbed about the future."

Southern congressmen who are describing their land as one of woe and desolation and broken hopes, a section that will be the harvest field of famine and death unless the federal treasury stuffs its banks with funds to be laddled out without security or interest charges, ought to have a little understanding with their joufnalistic friends and neighbors. It is sad business to pose as a son of thunder when intimates tip it off that in reality you're simply a coon dog howling at a tree whose inhabitants have long since departed.

WAR MILLIONAIRES

The Chicago Tribune prints a table showing the enormous rise in value of twenty-one listed stocks the basis of whose prosperity is the manufacture of war munitions.

Since acquiring war contracts, American Locomotive common has gone up 205 per cent, preferred 33 per cent. American Can common shows an increase of 159 per cent. The common shares of Allis-Chalmers have risen 500 per cent. Lackawanna Steel is reported as soaring 157 per cent; General Electric, 140 per cent; New York Air Brake, 166 per cent. Bethlehem common has risen 624 per cent and Crucible Steel common, 642 per cent. Oother increases among the twenty-one stocks run from 11 to 238 per cent.

If corporations whose shares are listed in the stock exchanges are profiting so greatly, it is certain that the corporations who are also engaged in the manufacture of war materials and whose securities are not traded in are also reaping a harvest. The temptation to use the situation as a lever for increasing wages is one that could scarcely be resisted. The common news that the war is making a new and populous group of millionaires is stimulation enough, if no other existed, for the movement to better incomes and gain advantage in working hours. Foreign money may have been used to bring labor demands to a head. But it would be silly to say nothing would have been heard of labor troubles if foreign agents had used their money only for legitimate purposes.

THE GREAT MOBILIZERS

One can understand the frequent reports of mobilizing in Rumania and Bulgaria only by assuming there are just as frequent demobilizations. These are fighting countries and one of them is made up of a manhood which has been under fire. Their armies are compact, highly trained and equipped. Mobilization with them is not a matter of many months, as it might appear from correspondents' dispatches, but a simple problem that can be worked out in a few days.

Censorships are maintained in Rumania and Bulgaria as they are in the nations at war. Not only is there restriction upon the news sent out, but also a system of news manufacture at government direction. It falls in with the game now being played in the Balkans to give the world the impression that hostilities are at hand. It helps in the bargaining. It makes it easier to maintain neutrality if the pleaders and barterers are kept in uncertainty as to which way the cat is going to jump.

Mobilize as they may be doing, the Balkans don't let the camping and drilling and elaborate reviewing interfere with reaping the wheat crop and selling it to the fighters at a price named by the sellers.

GOVERNMENT BUYING GRAIN

The war has brought a new complication into the American grain trade which, even in days of slumbering peace, never lacked for complications. This is government grain buying.

Under this arrangement, no imports are made unless the government gives the word. This has the effect of paralyzing speculation abroad and fixing an unfluctuating price. Instead of a competition for the purchase of foreign grain, it promotes a competition on this side for selling grain.

The American markets have accepted the situation without fretting. Indeed, fretting would have been useless. But it has naturally led to a good deal of discussion as to the life of the arrangement. If it is continued in force after the making of peace, as it might be, the grain trade must undergo an alteration in character almost revolutionary. What is now a complication would prove a simplification if permanently established. But whether that would better or do harm to the American grain business may be open to argument.

INDITNA LOSES ITS TEMPER

A few weeks ago Senator Kern of Indiana told the President that the people of his state were solidly opposed to a program of military preparedness. This amounted to announcing that any attempt to reorganize the army and navy would be opposed by Mr. Kern on the floor of the senate. The strength of that opposition is best understood when it is remembered that the senator is the leader of the senate majority.

It appears that Senator Kern spoke for himself, not for the people of Indiana. His statement has been repudiated. The senator's political rivals are making capital out of the misrepresentation. They are pointing out that Kern is allying himself with Bryan and that, in case of a struggle between Wilson and Bryan forces, Kern will be in the Nebraskan's outfit. Governor Ralston and one or two others will appear as challengers when Kern asks for re-election. If the senator comes out of the race with the credentials in his hand, it will be in spite of hot resentment against that blundering statement to the President.

Kern's experience is not likely to be lost on other congressmen. Even if they are in the peace-at-any-price company or consider a political cursed military system good enough for the country, they will keep their views to themselves. Not only Indiana, but other states, show that there is no froth or foam to the demand for adequate national defense.

THE ONLY ASYLUM

Consider the enviable position of South America amid the crash and thunder of the world's most terrible struggle.

Ten nations in Europe are at peace. Two of them are frantic with hate because of losses they have been compelled to suffer. Two are mobilized to protect their neutrality. Three are being bartered with to lease their arms and manhood. One is undergoing internal troubles between peace-lovers and those who sweat to get into the fight. A ninth nation has a revolution on its hands. Only one of the ten gives the appearance of tranquility and that may be deceiving.

In Asia, China is undergoing conquest and writhing helplessly under it. India is the plotting ground of Britain's foes. There is no law in Asia Minor, Arabia and Persia.

In Africa, Morocco and Abyssinia are all that are not involved in the war.

Canada has a direct interest in the Great Conflict. The United States, besides having an affair on her southern border which involves bloodshed, is the hunting ground of conspirators, dynamiters and propagandists. Mexico is chaos. Hayti and San Domingo are under peace bonds. Central American states feel the tremors of the Mexican upheaval.

Deep peace broods over South America. The waves of war do not reach her, nor the threats of it. If you are tempted to wish yourself beyond even the echoes of the guns and the cries of wounded men and hurt women and children, there are the South American countries and those only.

It isn't neighborly to mind somebody else's business.

BEST PLEDGE OF PROSPERITY

Industry in this country reads its future in the wheat crop. A record-breaking yield is the best assurance business knows that prosperity will come or, if it is already here, it will remain.

The government crop report giving conditions as they existed on the first of the month comes near to justifying the predictions of a billion-bushel wheat production. The harvest of winter wheat as indicated will reach 659,000,000 bushels. From the outlook, 322,000,000 bushels of spring wheat will have been harvested this year, running the total crop up to 981,000,000 bushels. The final reports may overcome the difference of 19,000,000 bushels and we will at last be a billion-bushel nation.

The record corn crop was that of 1912, when 3,134,746,000 bushels were harvested. The September indications are for a crop of 2,985,000,000, which will make the production of this season the second largest in the career of the country. Most of the corn stays on the farm. As they say in the south, "feet are put under it." It may prove that more of this year's crop will reach the market than has been marketed in any single season before. Because of the fine condition of pastures, due to the excessive rainfall, much corn can be sold which in a normal year would be fed to live stock without leaving the countryside.

A good deal of the present prosperity is due to the enormous orders from Europe. The great crops make it certain that the cancellation of the orders or the end of them entire with the completion of the contracts cannot throw us back into a state of industrial idleness.

BREAKING THE DEADLOCK

The war in Belgium and northern France is a deadlock which can be broken only at a cost that neither side appears willing to pay. Military men say that the campaign in Russia is approaching a deadlock. They expect it to make itself fully apparent to the world when the Germans shall have taken Riga and established themselves for winter. At the Dardanelles, the Turks have not been able to drive the invaders into the sea. So there, also, there seems to be a deadlock.

Of the three deadlocks, the one that is easiest to break must be that in Turkey. This probably accounts for the increased activities at the straits. It explains the messages announcing the "impending victory," messages intended to encourage the people of England and France. Mr. Frank Simonds, the foremost military critic of the United States, considers that the Turks can hold their positions indefinitely, for they are particularly efficacious, for defense, if they can keep themselves supplied with ammunition.

The hope of the Allies, then, is in forcing the exhaustion of ammunition supplies or in interrupting the means by which new supplies can be brought to the defenders. Whether this can be carried out depends upon the amount of ammunition in Turkey, the decision of the Central Powers as to driving a road through Servia and Bulgaria and the results of the bargaining with the Balkan states now at peace.

FOR MEDDLING

Dr. Dumba was within his rights in warning subjects of Emperor Franz Josef that working in American munitions factories made them liable to punishment in case they returned to their own country.

But Dr. Dumba did not stop with that. He undertook to buy strikes by means of which the factories could be tied up. He waited only upon the authority of his government to "disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West" Such a thing could not be done without breeding violence and doing injury to the interests of the American comrades of the Austrian and Hungarian workmen. It was meddling with the internal affairs of the United States and was not to be tolerated.

The ambassador assured Secretary Lansing that he acted with the authority of his government. Then why did he ask for permission to carry his work to completion? Men under orders do not stop midway and ask permission to carry out the orders.

It will probably develop that Dr. Dumba was acting entirely upon his own initiative. If he had succeeded his government would have accepted the services and winked at the violation of diplomatic propriety. But now that the ambassadors has failed and has been found out, Austria-Hungary will most surely disavow any intention of seeking an advantage through injury to Americans.

We have an idea that peace songs will continue indefinitely to put men to sleep, and that patriotic airs will wake 'em up. The average patriot is always looking for thrills.

Seems that most of the present trouble in the world was brought about through men who are old enough to know better.

In every large city there are leather-headed people who think the residents of small towns lack intelligence.

GLASGOW LODGING GOOD

Glasgow has seven municipal lodging houses, six for men and one for women. They are stone buildings, three to five stories in height, and of the most substantial character. Each lodger has a separate room, with bed and chair. The bed has a wire spring, a hair or fibre mattress, coarse sheets, a blanket, a coverlet, a pillow and a pillowcase. These are aired, cleaned and washed after the lodger has gone in the morning. The total number of bedrooms in the seven houses is 2,235.

AWKWARD—IN CASE OF A HURRY CALL

From Chicago News

Sunday School

UPS AND DOWNS IN A NATION'S LIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 26 is "Obedience and Kingship." — Read Psalm 72.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

It is the long look that reveals truth. Things must be seen in relation one to another in order to be understood. The advantage of a quarterly review of Sunday school lessons, such as the present, is that it enables us to study facts and teachings in proper proportions. A single lesson may concentrate out attention too closely upon episodes and details; a long sweep of history, like that comprehended within the studies of the past three months, gives balance and perspective and a sense of relative values.

Most persons need this. We are so close to the incidents of life that we often miss a clear view of life itself. We "cannot see the woods for the trees." Saint Peter had a keen word upon this when he characterized a certain person as "blind, seeing only what is near." Now, amid the present world upheaval, we need especially the gift of discerning major tendencies and ultimate issues, behind the welter of absorbing details. Whatever local conditions may be, let it be remembered that they are as the waves, which may be receding, though the tide is rising. This essential lesson truth has been well expressed by Priscilla Leonard in a poem in The Outlook:

"On the far reef the breakers
Recoil in shattered foam,
Yet still the sea behind them
Urges its forces home;
Its chant of triumph surges
Through all the thunderous din—
The wave may break in failure,
But the tide is sure to win.

"The reef is strong and cruel;
Upon its jagged wall
One wave—a score—a hundred,
Broken and beaten fall;
Yet in defeat they conquer,
The sea comes flooding in—
Wave upon wave is routed,
But the tide is sure to win.

"O mighty sea! thy message
In clanging spray is cast:
Within God's plan of progress
It matters not at last
How wide the shores of evil,
How strong the reefs of sin—
The wave may be defeated,
But the tide is sure to win."

Kings, Great and Small.

It is a startling or incredible thought that the real mission and efficiency of the ancient Jewish kingdom which we are studying cannot be fully understood until we have seen the effects produced in Bible lands by the present war? A resurgence of Jewish nationalism is being witnessed throughout the world. What twentieth century development is to inherit the glories of David and Solomon?

A long look at the lessons of the quarter reveals David and Solomon, as well as Rehoboam and Jeroboam and Ahab, and still lesser wearers of the purple. In great allegience of Jehovah, David and Solomon had led united Israel to the apex of its history. The studies now in review—and what rich lessons they have been!—have included the greatest days of the Jewish nation. They have also taken in the tragic times of the division of the kingdom. The mightiest of the Hebrew monarchs, as well as the meanest, have been under the study of the world's Sunday schools, all within three months.

What greatness could do for a nation, and what smallness could undo, has vividly been portrayed. God pity the people who have pusillanimous leaders in a time of great crises. It makes a sovereign citizen tremble when he sees politicians pursuing their partisan purposes in an hour of national emergency. At least we can be thankful that, as we sweep the world's present troubled horizon there are few, if any, Rehoboams in places of national leadership.

Leaders and Misleaders.

One angle from which the quarter's lessons may be viewed is as a study in leadership. I heard a man say, in condemning a certain notorious ecclesiastic in one of the larger American religious denominations, "It will take the Church twenty years to recover from the blight of that man's influence, after he is dead." Similarly today, the hand of Abdul Hamid has been removed from the Turkish sceptre, but it remains balefully upon the Turkish people. The present saturnalia of massacres and persecutions of Christians in the Ottoman Empire is traceable to Abdul Hamid's example and influence. Jeroboam, "who made Israel to sin," continued his malign work even after his bones had rotted. No man sinneth unto himself. If you do not believe that on first statement ask the historians; or ask the doctors, who, in this morning's paper cried out against the social crime of permitting wicked fathers to foredoom unborn offspring to suffering and despair.

Observing the influence of the character of the kings who were leaders and misleaders of the Jews, we are reminded of the proverb, "Like priest, like people." Every forceful personality should make himself count, in these days, for the highest welfare of the world. It is a solemnizing thing to have great influence just now. Even as these religious studies have constantly impinged upon the field of Jewish patriotism, so the call today is for Christian men and women to exercise, persistently, purposefully and potently, their influence in behalf of the highest national ideals. The Jews of old never passed through a graver crisis than that which encompasses the nations of the world at the present time.

Probably the average school teacher wields a more potent influence over life than the average officeholder, taking the two classes in the large. Kings, on the whole, have counted for less than the great reformers, writers and preachers. To be a speaker forth of truth is to wield the mightiest sceptre. After David and Solomon—both of whom combined the prophet function with their sovereignty, so that they are immortal as teachers, rather than as rulers—there was no king among the Jews who counted for as much as the prophets. Elijah dwarfed all his contemporaries.

To be the man who speaks for God in a nation's troubled hour is a great mission. What if the prophet's work is hard for the prophet? Better truth's tempests than error's ease. Elijah in the wilderness is a sublimer figure than Ahab on his throne. God still has ravens to feed his messengers, so that the messengers need give little thought to the ravens, but only to the message. The firm pays the expenses of its traveling representatives.

This review ends where the quarter's lessons ended, squarely confronting the great and eternal truth that to represent God, to speak His message fearlessly, to be true to His name and mission, is the highest work possible to mortal. When the times are most troublous, then the need for the tellers of the truth of God is greatest. The highest patriotism is to call one's country back to the faith of its fathers.

No Longer in the State Department

Photo by American Press Association.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who represented the United States in Mexico City as charge d'affaires during the Huerta regime, and who recently was connected with the embassy at Vienna, is no longer on the state department payroll. Upon his return from Vienna O'Shaughnessy was given a sixty day leave of absence, which has expired, and his pay has been stopped. State department officials refuse to say why he was dropped from the payroll. O'Shaughnessy was popular in Mexico. Through his personal efforts with Huerta he brought about the release of a number of Americans. O'Shaughnessy had been in the diplomatic service eleven years.

RUSSIAN ARMIES DEFEATED BY GRAFT; REVOLUTION PREDICTED

Fall of Warsaw Arouses Czar's Millions to Fever Heat and Outbreak After War is Sure — Bureaucrats Steal While Helpless Armies Are Slaughtered.

(That Russia's recent defeats have been at least partially due to a lack of munitions has been generally accepted as a fact. That this lack of ammunition has been due to graft among government officials has been charged on numerous occasions. In this story, sent by mail from Stockholm by the Associated Press to escape the rigid Russian censorship, the full extent of the peculations of the bureaucracy is made known to the world.)

Stockholm, Aug. 16.—The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland have had a much more profound effect upon Russian national feeling than is admitted in dispatches from Petrograd. The feeling which has shaken this constitutionally stolid and unemotional country from one end to the other is not one of discouragement or submission.

It has not moved any to talk of ultimate defeat or the possibility of Russia's undertaking peace negotiations with Germany. Russia's reaction is one of intense indignation at the government officials who have been responsible for her tragic shortage of ammunition.

The full tragedy of this shortage has only been observed by the men at the front, who, with empty gun caissons, have helplessly faced the concentrated attacks of the enemy, and have watched the assured progress of the German and Austrian trench builders under their very positions without the possibility of stopping them.

These soldiers were determined, experienced fighters, Russia's best troops, acquitting themselves with unusual bravery in every bayonet action, but crippled and badly demoralized by insufficient ammunition and the knowledge that it was this lack of ammunition that ordered their continued retreat from one position to another.

The most rigidly censored press in the world and a natural inherent inhibition of free comment of any sort have failed to check the avalanche of criticism and the accusations which have been made against the government officials who are held responsible. For once, expression of opinion in Russia has become free and unhampered.

Bureaucrats Accused.

No attempt is made to conceal this reproach against the methods of the bureaucrats who are accused of having crippled Russia's fighting strength and materially delayed the ending of the war. It is not expressed alone by men of revolutionary inclinations or opposition tendencies, nor is it uttered in hushed voices or secret places, but is loudly and clamorously current everywhere among men of all parties and classes.

A prominent member of the duma said to an American correspondent in Petrograd a few days ago:

"In my opinion in this present awakening of the army and the people to the criminal neglect and corruption of their officials, there are the germs of the most serious revolution Russia has ever known—a revolution supported by the army. This revolution will come as soon as the war is over."

A common view is that the evil is accounted for by the residue of the German influence which still exists in the various departments of the government. It was a spirit of revolt against this persistent German element in Russia that caused the terrible Moscow riots of two months ago.

When the order expelling all Germans from the city was not enforced by the city authorities, the mob decided to take the matter in its own hands and expel them forcibly by destroying their homes, business and property.

Evidence of the same spirit of protest has appeared in a milder form in Petrograd, where numerous meetings denouncing corruption of government officials were broken up by the police. In these meetings it was openly declared that Russian officials were defeating the attempts of the army to win the war, and that while they continued in power victory was impossible.

American and English business men who have been trying to sell ammunition to the Russian government state that without an average payment of 10 per cent commission on all sales, it was impossible to do business with the Russian purchasing commissions. In some cases the contract, they say, is delayed while the amount of commission is adjusted, and it is not an unusual thing for this delay to be a matter of months.

Graft is Rampant.

This is necessarily a simplified exposition of what has been delaying the Russian purchase of ammunition, but it contains what virtually every observer in Russia since the beginning of the war regards as the fundamental reason—a reason that has inflamed popular feeling to its present pitch of indignation.

Officers who helped to conduct the retreat of the Russians from position to position—from one line of trenches literally swept away by German fire to another awaiting the same fate—describe vividly the tragedy of fighting with insufficient ammunition.

Whenever there was a chance to fight, the Russian soldiers fought with great obstinacy, but in the majority of cases the tempest of the German artillery attack so far accomplished its aim that a charge was superfluous. Sometimes as many as 16 German guns, concentrated upon one Russian position, tore up every sign of the Rusisan entrenchments.

When the Germans advanced upon the trenches there was no opposition. In many cases not a single Russian soldier was alive. The Germans then prepared to take the next position and the performance was repeated.

Meanwhile the Russians were expending before retreat actually the last shell they had. Caissons laden with ammunition were rushed up at full speed to the battery positions, unloaded and vainly spent. Continual rumors were heard of fresh ammunition was arriving. It was, but it was coming too slowly. Two days before Warsaw was abandoned, ammunition began to arrive in larger quantities, but the Russian forces, threatened with being completely cut off by the encircling movement which the Germans were attempting, could no longer gamble on the chance of an eleventh hour arrival of ammunition.

SOME SOLDIERS AFFECTED WITH NIGHT BLINDNESS

Physicians in Vienna recently have had their attention drawn to a peculiar new disease among soldiers, known as nyctalopia, or night blindness. To the night blind the capacity to distinguish objects fails at twilight and even on moonlight nights they are without the sense of sight. Sometimes men do not perceive that they are night blind until they stumble into holes or are similarly reminded of their failing. In some instances the disease became so virulent that it was regarded as an epidemic.

VARIETIES

In some parts of Germany alcohol being made from chicory root.

Scientists estimate that there are 19,000 species of fish in the world.

Two hundred electric clocks, controlled by a master clock, are used in a Liverpool hotel.

New York produces more than half the talc in the United States, with Vermont in second place.

Scientists have figured that about 36,000,000 babies are born each year, or at a rate of about 70 a minute.

Aluminum street cars have been adopted by a Swiss railway because the metal's lightness and rust-defying qualities.

Weather records compiled for more than a quarter of a century indicate that the atmosphere of London is becoming less foggy.

Finger nails grow more quickly in summer than in winter. Those on the middle finger grow the fastest, and the thumb the most slowly.

Naval guns have longer ranges than land weapons of the same sizes, because it is easier to refine them and heavier charges can be used.

About five-seventhe of the Bulgarians are engaged in agriculture, most of them being small proprietors holding from one to six acres.

A burro in the Siuslaw forest, Oregon, has acquired the habit of chewing tobacco, and even shows a delicate taste in the brands he prefers.

Generally regarded as a modern disease, appendicitis was known in Egypt 5,000 years ago, and accurately described in still existing records.

An ostrich often lives to be more than 70 years old and yields marketable feathers from the time it is six months old until it is more than 50.

A bill has been introduced in the California legislature providing pay of $5 for each day lost by people arrested and tried for crime who escape conviction.

At the first of the year, according to a government estimate, there were 198,577,000 farm animals in the United States, a gain in a year of about 7,922,000.

It has been estimated that the earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000—a total which will be reached about A. D. 2100 at the present rate of increase.

Fifteen million rats have been killed as part of the preventive measures against the spread of plague, made by the metropolitan police board of the city of Tokio.

The telegraph and telephone systems of the United States and Canada require about 4,000,000 poles a year for renewals along old lines and the erection of new ones.

Two years ago there were 18 farm houses in London near which agriculture was carried on. Totals showed 30 acres of city land in wheat and 12 acres in fruit growing.

There are about 12,000 cremations each year in the United States. The first crematory was established in 1876 and during the eight succeeding years only 28 human bodies were cremated.

Minneapolis boasts a new district in which the longest name is Schimmelpfennig and the shortest Elk. In all there are 360,357 persons listed. There are nearly 5,000 families of Johnsons.

In the West Indies a large caterpillar, found on the palm tree, is esteemed a table delicacy, while the edible nest of Java swallows are so rich a dainty that the ingredients of a dish will cost as much as $75.

To protect the bases of telegraph poles against decay a new French practice is to surround them with earthenware pipes and fill the pipes with melted resin and sand, which solidifies and becomes waterproof.

It is announced in London that nearly $2,500,000 capital has been promised for the proposed British national dyestuff industry, by means of which it is planned to supply the place of former importations from Germany.

William Harlow Reed, professor of geology in Wyoming university until his recent death, had the honor of finding what is said to be the largest skeleton of a dinosaur ever discovered. The find was made in Wyoming.

Goggles for the eyes and a protective arrangement for the spine are used by the white troops fighting near the Persian gulf to shield them from the intense sunlight. His backbone is, of course, the soldier's greatest asset.

The chief detective of a New York hotel worked hard and earnestly on a stolen watch "case" and finally recovered the missing article. As a reward the owner of the watch, a woman, named her dog after the nice man.

Pictorial trade marks for cotton piece goods intended for sale among the Hindoos of India usually have as their subjects incidents in Hindoo mythology, romantic drama, temples demi-nautch girls and European actresses.

The controller of the city of New York recently received an ax, with a note explaining that it had been stolen from the city ten years previously, that had never been used, and was now returned because of a painful conscience.

Physicians who have been studying alfalfa as a medicine report that it stimplates the bodily functions, cures mental depression, increases the appetite and causes an improvement in weight. A tincture of the plant is used internally.

It is believed that ultra-violet rays are largely responsible for the fading of museum specimens in show cases, and experiments are now being made with a view to obtaining glass which will be at the same time colorless and inexpensive.

Paper, guncotton and imitation leather and silk are a few of the articles that can now be made of cotton plant stalks. The most interesting item is the first. The need for a wood pulp substitute is yearly becoming increasingly urgent.

The French have a process of making a sweet flour from dried sugar beets. The substance when complete contains 82 per cent of pure nutriment, and should make it easy to follow Marie Antoinette's suggestion in case of a bread shortage.

The Grand canal at Venice, one-time home of moonlight, gondolas and romance, is said now to be cluttered with torpedo boats and cruisers. It was through a war that drove the people to seek refuge on those many islands that Venice came to be established.

There is more gold in the United States than in any other country in the world. The latest treasury figures show that on August 2 there was $6,006,399,539 in gold cash and bullion. This is probably more than any other two countries possess today. England has it is estimated, $800,000,000.

The Brussels ketjes — street boys — have found a new method of annoying the German soldiers. They carry scissors in their sleeves and when they get close to a German soldier in a crowd they cut off the leather knot of his sword and carry it away as a trophy.

The PEACE PAGE

TEACHER TALK

MARTHA HOLDEN.

is the season of the teacher. She me from vacation, and full of nergy and freshed ideals. nched with a group of teachers other day, fresh eyed, pleasant ol girls, who have managed to keep n while daily inculcating the s of perfection in dear, restless and wistful hearts.

you realize the teacher's descrip- Every day behind her desk she e the last word not only in ledge, but in deportment. Is it wonder that the school teaching arks are hard to rub off? I think teachers should be revered, and pensioned.

ing the teachers at the luncheon was one deploring the suicidal y of monotony in school teaching. y do young teachers suffer from s breakdown? Because of the -trodden path from the school- to the home.

very teacher must have a real tion—a letting down and a forget- s of books and serious purpose— is to be of any great service to ildren. She shouldn't be wicked, e ought to be frivolous for a few s to get a rightful balance of

y vacation's just beginning," said f the teachers. "I've stayed home tered all summer, and regular ing seems like a real rest. I've a ool this year, though. Sensi- pils, who don't try to trip me up k foolish questions. Sympathetic ers, who are eager for the les- Enthusiastic boys and girls, who every opportunity to learn and ute. Not a dunce in the lot, be- cause they're all industrious. My vacation's just beginning."

SCHOOL LUNCHEONS

Have you ever thought of the effect upon your child's spirit which is produced in the luncheon you send to school with him each morning. Each little tin pail, with its contents lovingly placed by the hand of mother, has a meaning quite beyond the food that fills and nourishes.

Do you send a luncheon that fills, or one that nourishes?

Is it packed in a clean basket, or a sweet-smelling box? Are there plenty of clean, white, paper napkins and wax paper for the sandwiches and cold meats?

The foundation of the lunch should be good bread and butter. Bread that is 24 hours old cuts better and is more wholesome than fresh bread, which packs soggily. Thin slices, with well spread edges, as well as centers, and wholesome sandwich mixtures are always palatable. Beside meat fillings, either ground or sliced, there is peanut butter, ground nuts with mayonnaise, nuts, figs and raisins chopped together, or egg sandwiches.

Jam or jelly sandwiches are good additions, but should never be the mainstay of the meal. Fresh fruit, cup custard, or molded rice with jelly, are all better desserts than pie and doughnuts.

Make the lunch box wholesome and also dainty. Put a sprig of parsley or a nasturtium flower across the top, before tying on the cover. Teach your child early the value of a garnish with the simplest food. It costs no more and it feeds the soul.

Don't forget the surprise package in the lunch box. Some stuffed dates, a popcorn ball, or some unexpected treat is a good appetizer.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

TEACHER

am not a school teacher—though I to be as soon as I finish my high education—but I am a Sunday teacher. I teach children from years of age. Our school uses the lesson and the children like stories much better than the other ons. They like to color the pictures cards on the back of their papers. that the children all alike, and I ys tell them that they do their work well and that they must do little better each time. I think it is e to praise a child for his good than it is to always scold him the faults, though I think it well to show a child its mistakes.

re in a small town and like it better than the cities. I would to hear from other teachers.—An na Girl.

TAL QUESTIONS

though admitting that some of the plays now exhibited are objec- able from a religious and moral oint it is nevertheless an undis- fact the larger percentage of e are not only interesting but in- ually instructive as well as en- ining. There are people who could be satisfied with the best of every- , and of course to that class the ydrama" or "movie" is abhorrent serves to rouse their ire if the ture should be just a little contrary their moral view. Among the great- nstructors of the world the ure is now recognized as the most hing and elevating (and that by thority) of any other agency in ex- ence.

Another noticeable subject is that of sing of which I cannot as a gentle- and a leader of boys, approve of, especially in its present stage. It is fact that present day dancing is more a sensual diversion than an innocent sement. It is rather a deplorable of that, connected very closely with present day dance hall, is the ever esent booze shop. In this part of the n, at least, this last mentioned ob- ion is very noticeable in connection the younger class of people who learned to dance the tango, turkey ear and other immoral dances. n I hear supposedly Christian le upholding this grievous prac- I think, oh, if they only could ize the terrible situation in which are placing their dear daughters, would wish the vile practice at an imagine, dear mother, that daugh- of yours, in the arms of a coarse, gentlemanly drinker, or your son, pride of the home," locked in the ace of a painted, bedecked germ the street.

This applies, of course, to the hall or ic dance and not to those select me affairs that are occasionally en by fond parents. Many young le, who formerly were capable, ergetic individuals, businesslike ung men and women have fallen to curse until all of their attainments e been seared and blighted by the ce of enamoration produced by close ntact with the baser influences ex- ed by their dancing companions.

Among the other subjects which have ttracted my attention recently is that woman suffrage. This has been a ce of contention for some time past, it is now high time that a favor- le action should be taken on this im- rtant question, should the women ote? Are they not citizens the same n? Don't many of them pay taxes property acquired by themselves? you not know that there are hun- ds of women in this country obliged earn their living, and these have submit themselves to laws which ey believe are inhuman, laws made d passed by other workers no better an themselves? See the educated, in- ligent woman taxpayers that we are deprived of the ballot, but ged to pay their share in running nation.

When we look around us, considering ings from "a sensible viewpoint," is not strange how many chances for rm we see and how small the nces are of accomplishing anything? ore power with the masses of both es, let everyone have a chance and believe that we will have solved the blem of internal discontent.—Mich- an Scoutmaster.

THE FIRST VOTE

Last year I voted for the first time d also served as clerk of an election ard, both at the primary and the neral elections. In this way I had portunity to observe the people who me to the polls, and I must say that my estimate of the voting people is higher than ever before.

Men brought their wives, mothers carried their babies, and everything was orderely. Very little time is required to cast a vote, and our ballots were nine feet long, too, a fact which caused a lot of newspaper jokes. We have the direct primary system here, also the initiative and referendum, which accounts for the length of the ballot.

My husband did not seem to feel that I had lowered myself in any way by taking a hand in politics. My home did not suffer during my absence any more than on the days spent shopping in town. Best of all, our state went dry, and capital punishment was abolished by the help of the women's vote.

Now, West Augustian, don't think me a militant suffragette. I'm not in the least like that, but just an everyday homemaker, who doesn't think it a crime to forget her kitchen once or twice in awhile. Out here in our great big west we women get what we want, just by wanting it.—Grinalot.

A PATRIOTIC SISTER

In looking over some old papers I came across a letter written by a veteran 77 years old, dated April 16, 1914, which interested me very much, as patriotism is next to religion with me. I belong to a family of soldiers. My great-grandfather fought seven years in the revolutionary war; my grandfather in the war of 1812, and my noble father, R. T. Nott, served three years in the war of the 60's. He was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.

If any veteran who was in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth reads this I would be pleased to hear from him. My brother was a Spanish-American volunteer, and I am the widow of a Spanish-American soldier. I received my American flag from the Blade people in time to raise it to wave over the land of the free on Independence day.

I enjoy reading the Blade, and don't see how anyone can do without it.—Mrs. Mattie Leisy, Slippery Rock, Pa.

RIGHTEOUS VIEWS

I have just read Sensible Views, by Stenographer of Illinois. In regard to the liquor traffic, I endorse every word you uttered, but there is one thing I notice about this young lady, as I do about others who indulge in so-called pleasures which every thinking person knows to be sin.

When we are inclined to do things which need defense, or have been taught to do them, we seem to justify ourselves in vain.

Anything that needs defense or is questionable may always be numbered as one of Satan's devices to decoy human souls, and we should shun them as we would a rattlesnake. You tried to justify your dancing by saying you had been taught it by your parents. I know we want to think our parents are right, but parental training melts into insignificance when inevitable facts stare you in the face and point us to lives and souls lost and forever ruined, 75 per cent of them having been led by their passion of nature through the dance hall.

My father was a profane man, and by example taught me to swear. Could I ever defend that because my father swore? I may be clumsy in my speech and manner in attacking these evils, but I am human and endowed with human nature and knowledge of the world enough to know that unholy ambitions predominate in every breast while entwined in each others' arms.

Dwight L. Moody, in speaking to 8,000 fallen women, asked all of them who got their start in the dance hall to rise. Seventy-five per cent of them rose. Will you look that fact alone in the face and then claim any righteousness for the dance?—Republican Bachelor, Tenn.

TO TEXAS BACHELOR

I thank Texas Bachelor for his good letter on "Wild Oats" on August 28. He expresses my sentiments exactly, as I, too, have been horrified and discouraged to read of the extent of the vile, cruel wickedness of men—young men—and the awful fate of their girl victims.

His noble letter with these crowning words, "I can truthfully say I am clean," has given me a new hope, for it proves the Lord has some "left to himself who have not bowed the knee to Baal." May God bless him with opportunities to use his influence for great good in the world, and reward him with the "pure sweet girl" for a lifemate, who will appreciate the man who "would be ashamed to ask for a cleaner life than he could give." A man who can write such a letter must surely believe in equal suffrage for women.—D. M. T., a suffragist of Georgia.

Ambassador Penfield and Wife, an Immensely Wealthy Woman

AMBASSADOR and MRS. PENFIELD.

In the accompanying illustration are shown Frederic C. Penfield, United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who may receive his passports as a result of the Dumba incident, and his wife, who was Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker, and who inherited a fortune of $60,000,000. The United States has informed Austria-Hungary that Dr. Dumba is no longer acceptable as that government's envoy at Washington. The demand for the ambassador's recall is based upon his admission that he attempted to disrupt industries in the United States.

Household Hints

Will you please send me recipe for canning Lima beans and also for canning sweet potatoes?—Mrs. C. A. W., W. Va.

Please send a recipe for hand cheese, small cakes made from cottage cheese and ripened.—Mrs. E. R., Ohio.

Devil Fodo Cake.

Two cups dark brown sugar, 3 eggs, 3-4 cup butter, 1-2 cup sour milk, 1-2 cup of sweet chocolate grated, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon soda stirred in milk, 2 cups flour, 1-2 cup boiling water, turn over mixture of all.

Caramel Dressing.

Two cups dark brown sugar, 3-4 cup sweet milk, butter size of walnut, boil until it hardens in cold water.

Jam Cake.

One and one-half cups sugar, 1-2 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1-2 cup buttermilk, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves and soda, dissolve soda in milk 2 cups of flour and more if needed.

Buttermilk Pie.

For two pies separate the whites from the yolks of three eggs. eBat the yolks thoroughly with one-half cupful of sugar and two tablespoon of flour. Add two ablespoons of melted butter and two cupfuls of fresh buttermilk. Pour into pans lined with pastry. The whites are well beaten and sweetened and spread over the pies after baking. Place in the oven until they become a delicate brown.

Buns.

Two cups of light bread sponge, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, one cup of warm water or milk and water. Mix stiff, when light mix down, when light again, roll out to an inch thick; cut out with cake cutter. Place in pan so they will not touch and when light, bake.

Brown Onion Soup.

Chop fine four large onions and fry slowly in two tablespoonfuls of butter until tender and golden brown. Add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir often until this is well browned, then gradually add one quart of hot milk, stirring until smoothly thickened. Add salt, pepper and a tiny pinch of sugar and simmer for 10 minutes. Serve without straining; little fried croutons go well with this soup.

Apple Fritters.

Apple fritters with either hard or soft sauce are very good. Make a thick batter with two well beaten eggs, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one each cupful of milk and sifted flour, to each cupful of which is added one level teaspoonful of baking powder. Stir in two cupfuls of chopped tart apples and drop by small spoonfuls in deep smoking hot fat. Cook until golden brown, drain for a moment on soft paper and serve hot.

Chocolate Tutti Fruitti Cake.

Put two squares of chocolate, grated, in a saucepan, add a half cupful of milk mixed with the beaten yolk of an egg. Heat slowly and stir until thickened like custard. Then take from the fire, add one cupful of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cupful and a half of flour, ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking soda sifted and mixed with the flour and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in two layers.

OUR Correspondents

"About 50 years ago I was taken prisoner by the great guerrila Mosby, near Brandy Station, on the Orange & Alexandera railroad," says Corporal L. H. Pratt. "There were five of us taken. Four belonged to the Illinois cavalry, and two to the Third Indiana cavalry. They let us ride our horses and they took us about a mile. I watched my chance and got away. The other five were taken to Richmond and kept in prison till spring. Then, when they were taking them, with a lot of others, to Macon, they pried the car door open and jumped out. The prisoners found themselves in a Quaker settlement, remained there awhile, and then came north to our lines. I was 76, August 23. If any of my comrades are living would like to hear from them." The town address is not given. Will you please send it, so that your comrades will know where to write you?

Just a Lonely Mother, Ind., asks for the song, Just Over Jordan.

Mrs. J. A., W. Va., says the Jygart river falls are pictured in a Mitchell geography and that it is not at all an unknown river, as Lover of W. Va. suggests. It runs beside the B. & O. road and at some points beside a trolley line. Above Fairmont it joins the West Fork river and forms the Monongahela, which is navigable to Pittsburgh.

"I can supply Mrs. Lee with red raspberry sprouts," says Mrs. Emma Ross, Blue Rock, O.

W. T. Holt, of Fisher, Ill., is of Co. A, Fiftieth regiment, Ind. Capt. McCoy, and would like to hear from any who are left. He wants Capt. Johnson to come again and tell something about that march to Camden. Holt was a recruit and that was his first march.

Lena Hepler, Beverly, O., asks for Grandma Hepler's address.

Mrs. Sarah Green, Reece, N. C., 87 October 10, is a great weaver, but she also enjoys hearing from her Peace Page friends. Don't forget the birthday.

E. W. Wade of Michigan says his father read the Blade before he and his brothers were old enough to read. As they grew they began reading it until the civil war, when he and his brothers went to the front. He was discharged for disability before the close of the war, and while convalescent at home enjoyed reading the Nasby letters. He now reads the Peace Page in his room alone. Come often for company and we'll try to answer you.

West Virginia Bachelor thinks we are teaching ourselves to think birds more valuable than designed by nature. He advises giving up the birds and give the affection we would otherwise bestow upon them to our fellow beings. He says there are thousands of people in the world who are pining and starving for the love that we daily throw at birds.

Night Hawk believes that women certainly will have to fight for a vote, and parading the streets only serves to lessen men's respect for them, rather than arouse their sympathy. Night Hawk bases his views on the Bible and asks where it is found that God called upon woman to rule a nation or make a law. He wants to know why he didn't select one of Jesse's boys instead of the youngest son.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

POETRY AND GUM

'Tis a silver grey morning. I know you have seen them. The dew shines forth upon the grass, giving the earth a silvery effect. The fog is a grey veil, covering the space from sky to ground, away to the distant skyline; and the sun, appearing in the east, turns the silver clouds to gold.

I wish I could shake hands with D. E. Roscoe of Ohio and Texas Bachelor, and surely Homeless. I never have seen or been to a dance, although chances were plentiful. I do not play cards and attend very few picture shows, although I approve of them, if they are good, clean shows.

What is more harmful than to see a girl come into church with no more respect than to flop down and begin to chew gum as fast as her jaws will work? Does she even respect herself?—Rosebud of Ill.

THE LITTLE BOOK

I am a young girl of 20, and my word to the young folk is that you don't have to play cards or dance to have a good time. Consider the young people of your acquaintance, and you'll realize that the most popular (and by popular I mean liked by every class, from the youngsters to old people) young man or woman is the one who is too busy being an upright person to waste the time on foolish amusements. I am a Christian, so, naturally, don't do those things, which I can't help but know would displease my Saviour; but still I have some very dear friends who do do those things, and they are always glad to go in for camping, picnics, etc., instead of a dance, so that they can take me with them.

I work in an office and spend my spare time typewriting helpful quotations into a little book. I have taken a great many from the Peace Page. One of my favorite verses is the M. G. R. motto, so I feel quite at home here. The little motto at the head of the Boys and Girls' column goes into my little book in a few minutes. I believe in doing my work with all my might, and then enjoying my playtime in a like manner. This world certainly doesn't want half-hearted people. Just this much more, young folks. Choose your colors and stick by them.—Bunny from Ohio.

We surely need people with decision in these days. Bunny has made a wise decision in choosing the best of life, and her firm attitude in matters of conscience will help other people.—M. H.

HER RIGHTS

I can't agree with Moonlight Reverie on woman suffrage. I agree with Dave of West Virginia. I think the women have the same right to vote and help make the laws as the men.

My mother is a widow, and I think she has the same right to go to the polls and vote as my father did before. She has to pay her taxes the same as any man, and does not say one word. I only hope our little state will be among the first for human rights, and I hope until I become of age (which is only two years) I can go to the polls and vote.—Forget-Me-Not, W. Va.

SINGLE STANDARD

Laone, you voice my sentiments in regard to the fellow that had his "wagon hitched to a star." Men tell just what kind of a girl they expect to marry, and it is always some lofty ideal they have mapped out for her. They never stop to consider whether they are living up to the standard set for her.

They call woman the weaker sex, yet they are content to fall into the easiest chair they can find and enjoy themselves, while she brings him a drink of water, gets his pipe, pulls off his shoes, and does numberless other little things for his comfort; while it never occurs to him, being of the stronger sex, to wait on his better half and give her all the little attentions that are so pleasing to a woman.

I can't imagine what the fellow who never loses a night's sleep, or hunts, fishes or anything else, does for fun. I fish, play all kinds of games, and I have gone 'possum hunting a few times. I never dance, for I never learned how. I agree with Militant. Let's hear again from Republican Bachelor.—H. B., Tenn.

MODERN DANCING

"The Bible upholds dancing," is a favorite quotation by the devotees of the modern dance. The dancing in Bible times was as different from modern dancing as sweet milk is from sour milk. To keep step to enchanting music is very fascinating, and therein lies its first danger. But a greater one is in the close proximity of the persons engaged in it, which engenders a too free familiarity, giving rise to temptations which, if indulged in, end in degeneration of purity if not in absolute ruin.

Not all of those who attend the public dance are lost to virtue, but it is safe to say that nearly all lose a measure of that delicate purity which is a woman's greatest charm. It is a fact, gathered from actual statistics, that from 75 to 90 per cent (according to location) of fallen women took their first downward step in the dance hall, according to their own testimony, and the pitiful warning comes from the depths of their untold misery to other girls to avoid the places of their temptation.

Are the select parlor dances free from danger? By no means. In these seemingly innocent places, craving for the dance is formed, and the attendance upon them will scarcely be limited to these, but the temptation will come to branch out to the more public ones, where a danger exists. Many men attend balls for the avowed purpose of ruining innocent young women, and how well they have succeeded the given statistics plainly show.

These slimy destroyers of human happiness do not always appear in their true character, but are the sleek, polished, attentive, adorable young men who captivate a woman's heart and next her will. Yet not all of the virtue destroyers are of the designing ones, but have yielded to temptations engendered by the improper privileges of the dance.

Again, not everyone is influenced in the same degree. It depends on the moral training, the will, the peculiar temperament and the nervous sensibility. Therefore, some who escaped unharmed (as they think) conclude the dance is all right. But what of these who are not so fortunate?

The presence there of those of high reputation will, by their example, cause others to attend who are not able to stand alone. "Am I my brother's keeper?" Yes. Young women who attend dances put themselves in great danger of being ruined, and the mothers who permit them to go jeopardize their safety. "Can we play with fire and not be burned?" said a well informed person: "The ballroom is a hotbed of lust." The victims are often induced to partake of intoxicating liquor (in pretense of allaying fatigue), which makes their downfall almost certain, as alcohol causes loss of will power. Sometimes drugs are put into an otherwise harmless drink, and the victim does not know she has swallowed a potion which may land her soul in despair.

"Enter not into temptation." By entering its folds, many of the best girls have fallen. Will it pay to run the risk of losing one's soul for a little pleasure, when innocent pleasures are so plentiful? A young woman said to her escort to a ball that she was a church member. "You a church member!" he reiterated. "Then what business have you in being here?" If young people attend dances for sociability and amusement, there are scores of games, active and passive, which are amusing, intellectual and harmless, which can be found by consulting some magazines. The fore part of an evening spent in study for information and the latter part in laudable recreation, would prove very satisfactory.—A Friend of Young People.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Strong-Headed Women.

I am a farmer boy and live in the southwestern part of Ohio. My hobby is reading, music and farming.

I have seen almost everything boosted in the Peace Page; but there is one left out which I think should not be; and that is a boost for the continued stories on the front page. I think most of them are great, especially the Tarzan story.

Boys and girls of the far west, I appreciate your letters. It has always been my desire to see your country. Come often.

I don't see why so many are kicking at the moving pictures. I can get more pleasure out of a good picture show than anywhere else. It is not only a place of pleasure, but place of instruction as well as seeing great places as real as life that we would not otherwise have seen.

I hold a different view from most of you on woman suffrage question. Let them vote, but not hold office. For none of our highly respected women would seek for office, it would only be the strong-headed women that would try to run our offices.

I would like very much to see the liquor business pushed off into the oceans, and especially put out of Ohio.

I would like to know who my twin is, as I will be 21 February 23.—Forget-me-not from Ohio.

An Old Fort.

We live near the Ohio river in southern Indiana. Sometimes we can hear the steamboats whistle. My sister Charlotta and I have finished our course in common school, graduating this spring. There were 22 in our commencement class. Our colors were lavender and gold. We will tell you about an old fort we visited last fall. It was made of rock and is three stories high, the first story being under ground. Its floor was without boards. In this was a bed which was fastened to the ceiling. A winding stairway ascended to the second story. This room contained a few windows and doors. In one room was a fireplace and a few built in closets.

Next we went to the last story on a stairway which was fastened to only one wall. Up here a large hole was in the wall where rocks had fallen out. Not many things were left in these rooms to denote ancient times when the white people first came to this land. Out in the yard were two wells, one was rather close to the fort and a rock passage was built so they could get water unseen by the Indians. Then we left, after looking at the beautiful scenery. On our homeward journey we crossed Silver Creek. My brother Louis is in North Dakota. He is a school teacher and has taught school for two terms. This term he is going to Central Normal college there. I have read The Blade for four years and have noticed quite a number of the boys and girls have hobbies. My sister's are music, reading and painting, but I am not certain what mine are. I am 15 years old, my birthday being the 6th of February. Have I a twin? Charlotta was 13 on December 13 and is nearly my height. We have gone to three picnics this year. Next time we will tell about our visit to the state museum and soldiers' monument at Indianapolis. — Hilda and Charlotta Utrecht, Sellersburg, Ind.

A Reader.

I live in the northern part of New York state, about one mile from the Canadian line. My father is a farmer. The country around here is nearly level and from the house I can see the northern range of the Adirondack mountains. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade at school. I like to read very much. We take the Blade so I can read the letters from the boys and girls every week.—Dolphus Deronchia, Constable, N. Y.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Jessie Coberly and Rosa Miller, Orndorff, W. Va., 17. Cards.

Beatrice Farmer, 15, Showns, Tenn., hopes to be a teacher some day.

Elnore Kelce, Troy, Pa., thanks you for all the birthday remembrances which made her so happy. William Kelce works on the farm, enjoys it, and would like some cards.

Verda Franklin, 17, Gate City, Va., likes the page. Cards.

Pearl Danahoe, Elk View, W. Va, asks cards.

Laura Burnside, Oregon, likes horseback riding, reading and hunting.

Lela Duncan, New Tazewell, Tenn., lives in the mining district and her hobby is reading good books.

POETS' CORNER

SPIDER AND THE FLY

"Will you walk into my parlor?" said the Spider to the Fly,
"'Tis the prettiest litle parlor that ever you did spy;
The way into my parlor is up a winding stair,
And I have many curious things to show when you are there."
"Oh, no, no, no," said the little Fly, "to ask me is in vain;
For who goes up your winding stair can ne'er come down again."

"I'm sure you must be very weary, dear, with soaring up so high;
Will you rest upon my litle bed" said the Spider to the Fly.
"There are pretty curtains drawn around, the sheets are fine and thin,
And if you like to rest a while I'll snugly tuck you in!"
"Oh, no, no, no," said the little Fly, "for I've often heard it said,
They never, never wake again, who sleeps upon your bed!"

Said the cunning Spider to the Fly, "Dear friend, what can I do
To prove the warm affection I've always felt for you?
I have, within my pantry, good store of all that's nice;
I'm sure you're very welcome—will you please to take a slice?"
"Oh, no, no, no," said the little Fly, "kind sir, that can not be,
I've heard what's in your pantry, and I do not wish to see!"

"Sweet creature," said the Spider, "you're witty and you're wise;
How handsome are your gauzy wings, how brilliant are your eyes!
I have a looking-glass upon my parlor shelf;
If you'll step in one moment, dear, you shall behold yourself."
"I thank you, gentle sir," she said, "for what you're pleased to say,
And bidding you good morning now, I'll call another day."

The Spider turned him round about, and went into his den,
For well he knew the silly fly would soon be back again;
So he wove a subtle web in a little corner sly,
And set his table ready to dine upon the fly.
Then he came out to his door again, and merrily did sing:
"Come hither, hither, pretty Fly, with the pearl and silver wing;
Your wings are green and purple, there's a crest upon your head;
Your eyes are like the diamond bright, but mine are dull as lead."

Alas, alas! how very soon this silly little Fly,
Hearing his wily, flattering words, came slowly flitting by;
With buzzing winds she hung aloft, then near and nearer drew—
Thinking only of her brilliant eyes, and green and purple hue;
Thinking only of her crested head—poor foolish thing! At last,
Up jumped the cunning spider, and fiercely held her fast,
He dragged her up his winding stair, into this dismal den
Within his little parlor—but she ne'er came out again!

And, now dear little children, who may this story read,
To idle, silly, flattering words, I pray you ne'er give heed;
Unto an evil counselor close heart, and ear, and eye,
And take a lesson from this tale of the Spider and the Fly.

—Mary Howitt.

THE OLD RAIL FENCE

By Austin H. Phelps.

The old rail fence of my childhood,
How picturesque it seems;
Formed with trees from the wildwood,
To keep out the cattle and teams
From the hay and harvest golden,
Inclosed within its shades,
That its absence would embolden
To frequent demolishing raids.

It was the home of the hornet,
The bee and chipmunk, too;
And the vines that did adorn it
Bore flowers of every hue.
'Twas also the home of trouble—
The little unseen knot
That protruded like the stubble
In a recently mowed lot.

It tore the seat of our trousers,
Where'er we climbed its height
And made some rents that were
rousers,
Till we longed for the shades of
night;
Then unseen we ope'd the kitchen,
And crawled upstairs and hid,
For our mother did the stitching,
But the basting—father did.

The old rail fence has passed away,
Our parents with it, too;
And soon, my friend, there'll be a day
When the same will be said of you.
May there be no sins to fetter
Your soul, nor dark its shade;
May you enjoy Heav'n better
For the scars those knots have made.

TAKE THIS LETTER TO MY MOTHER

Take this letter to my mother,
Far across the deep blue sea,
It will fill her heart with pleasure,
She'll be glad to hear from me.

Take this letter to my mother,
It will fill her heart with joy,
Tell her that her prayers are answered,
God protects her darling boy;
Tell her to be glad and cheerful,
Pray for me where'er I roam,
And ere long I'll turn my footsteps,
Back toward my dear old home.

Take this letter to my mother,
It is filled with words of love;
If on earth I'll never meet her,
Tell her that we'll meet above.
Where there is no hour of parting,
All is peace and love and joy;
God bless my dear old mother,
And protect her darling boy.

IN LOVE'S TENDER KEEPING

Frank L. Stanton.

Hold me a little away from the world,
Dear arms! with your tenderest clinging;
The bird with its breast to the blue
singeth sweet,
But the stars never answer its singing.
The cold lights but lure us to lead us astray;
The thorn's in the red of the rose of May—
Lead me to love, dear, and teach me to pray.

Hold me a little away from the world,
Dear arms! with your firm clasp and tender;
For the lights on the heights stream through desolate nights—
A tempest of tears in the splendor.
'Tis the gleam and the dream that would lead us astray.
The keen thorns have crimsoned the roses of May—
Lead me to love, dear, and teach me to pray.

POEMS WANTED

I Shall Steer My Bark, to Mrs. Louis Clark, St. Paul, Neb.

Pastor on Vacation.

Who's That Tapping at the Garden Gate?

My Old Cottage Home, to P. Mayes, Tazewell, Tenn.

When the Honeymoon is Over.

The Day is Done.

Could We Pull Back the Curtains? to Mrs. Emma Redfern, Jackson, Mich.

Strong Bow.

Darby and Joan.

Lighthouse Keeper, by Henry Vandyke.

The Changed Cross.

Far away in the land of the pure and the bright, from Gates of Gold, to Mrs. T. H. Hilligoss, 801 Colo. Ave., Colo. City, Colo.

Homecoming Song, by Henry Vandyke.

STEAMBOAT BILL

Whip-poor-will.
Commainded by the pilot, Mr. Steamboat Bill;
The owner gave him orders on strict Q. T.
To try and beat the record of the Robert E. Lee;
"Just feed up your fires; let the old smoke roll;
Burn up all your cargo if you run out of coal!"
"If we don't beat that record," Billy told the mate,
"Send my mail in care of Peter to the Golden Gate."

Chorus.

Steamboat Bill, steaming down the Mississippi;
Steambot Bill, a mighty man was he;
Steamboat Bill, steaming down the Mississippi;
He's going to beat the record of the Robert E. Lee.

Up then stepped a gambling man from Louisville,
Who tried to put a bet against the Whip-poor-will.
When Billy flashed out his roll it surely was a bear—
The boiler it exploded, blew them up in the air;
The gambler said to Billy as they left the wreck:
"I don't know where we're going, but we're neck and neck!"
Said Billy to the gambler: "I'll tell you what I'll do,
I'll bet a thousand dollars I go higher than you."

Chorus.

Steamboat Bill, he tore up the Mississippi;
Steamboat Bill, the tide it made him swear;
Steamboat Bill, he tore up the Mississippi;
The explosion of the boiler threw him up in the air.

River's all in mourning now, for Steamboat Bill,
No more you'll hear the puffing of the Whip-poor-will;
There's crepe on every steamship that plows those streams,
From Memphis right to Natchez, down to New Orleans;
The wife of Mr. William was at home in bed,
When she received a telegram that Steamboat's dead.
Said she to the children: "Bless each honey-lamb,
The next papa that you'll have will be a railroad man."

Chorus.

Steamboat Bill, missing on the Mississippi;
Steamboat Bill, he's with an angel band;
Steamboat Bill, missing on the Mississippi;
He's a pilot on the ferry in the promised land.

THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE

Ballard McDonald.

On a mountain in Virginia stands a lonesome pine;
Just below is the cabin home of a little girl of mine,
Her name is June, and very, very soon, she'll belong to me,
For I know she's waiting there for me 'neath that lonesome pine tree.
Refrain.
In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia,
On the trail of the lonesome pine,
In the pale moonshine our hearts entwine,
Where she carved her name and I carved mine,
Oh, June, like the mountains I'm blue,
Like the pine I am lonesome for you,
In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia,
On the trail of the lonesome pine.

I can hear the tinkling waterfall, far among the hills,
Bluebirds sing, each so merrily to his mate in rapture trills;
They seem to say 'Your June is lonesome, too,
Longing fills her eyes,
She is waiting for you where the pine tree sighs.

THE OUTSIDE DOG IN THE FIGHT

You may sing of your dog, your bottom dog,
Or of any dog that you please,
I go for the dog, the wise old dog,
That knowingly takes his ease,
And, wagging his tail outside the ring—
Keeping always his bone in sight—
Cares not a pin in his sound old head
For either dog in the fight.

Not his is the bone they are fighting for,
And why should my dog sail in,
With nothing to gain but a certain chance
To lose his own precious skin!
There may be a few, perhaps, who fail
To see it in quite this light,
But when the fur flies I had rather be
The outside dog in the fight.

I know there are dogs—injudicious dogs—
Who think it is quite the thing
To take the part of one of the dogs,
And go yelping into the ring;
But I care not a pin what all may say
In regard to the wrong or the right,
My money goes, as well as my song,
For the dog that keeps out of the

FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Kasota, Minn. — "I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had the best physician here. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do." — Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliabiliay of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

TIDES

Please give an explanation of tides, including the spring and neap tides.—A. D. P., Fleetwood, N. C.

The tide is the periodic rising and falling of oceanic and other large bodies of water, due mainly to the attraction of the moon and the sun as the earth rotates on its axis. The rising and falling of the tide depend upon the lateral or horizontal movements of waters, called tidal currents, tidal streams or the flow and ebb. Their periodical character distinguishes them from the ordinary ocean currents. The tide rises until it reaches a maximum height, called high water, and then falls until it reaches a minimum height, called low water. The difference in hight between a high and low water is called a range of tide. At most ports two high waters and two low waters occur each day.

At the times of the new and full moon the tidal forces of the moon and sun act in the same direction, while at first and last quarters of the moon they oppose each other. When they unite their forces we have spring tides, characterized by large ranges of tides. When the two forces are opposed, we have neap tides, having small ranges. The spring and neap tides usually occur soon after the corresponding phases of the moon. The interval is called the retard or age of the tide, and is usually less than 60 hours. The tides occur a fraction of an hour earlier between spring and neap tides, and later between neap and spring tides.

TENNESSEE CLIMATE

I would like a description of the climate of Tennessee, as well as some of the products of the state.—R. L. B., Viking, Fla.

Tennessee has a double climate, one resulting from elevation and the other from latitude. The great difference in elevation gives to the part of the state lying on the Mississippi river the climate of the highlands of Louisiana, while the mountainous region of the state has the climate of Montreal. The extremes of heat and cold are less, though the mean temperature is the same. The winters are milder and thre summers are cooler. The winters are usually cold enough in the northern half of the state to secure ice. The average annual amount of precipitation is about 50 inches, and includes rain, hail, snow and sleet and melted snow.

Agriculture is the leading industry of Tennessee, the leading crops being Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, oats, hay, fruits and vegetables. There is also much attention given to the breeding of live stock. Much coal is mined, most of it being bituminous. Other minerals mined in this state are iron ore, phosphate rock, zinc ores, lead, fluor spar, barytes, iron pyrite and manganese, lithographic stone, hydraulic rock, roofing slates, potters' clay, petroleum and red variegated marble.

ANNIE FELLOWS JOHNSTON

Please give a sketch of the life of Annie Fellows Johnston in these columns.—M. M. F., Union City, Ind.

Annie Fellows Johnston, Mrs. William L. Johnston, is an author. She was born in Evansville, Ind., on May 15, 1863, the daughter of Albion and Mary Erskine Fellows. She received her education in the Indiana public schools and the state university of Iowa. On October 11, 1888, she was married to William L. Johnston who died in 1892. She is the author of the following books: Litle Colonel Stories; Mary Ware in Texas; Joel, a Boy of Galilee; Asa Holmes; Travelers Five; Two Little Knights of Kentucky; The Giant Scissors; Big Brother; Ole Manning's Torment; Story of Dago; Aunt Liza's Hero; Flip's Islands of Providence; Cicely and Other Stories; Mildred's Inheritance; The Jester's Sword; In the Desert of Waiting; Legend of the Bleeding Heart; Keeping Tryst; The Three Weavers and Mary Ware's Promised Land. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and favors woman suffrage.

EARTH'S ORBIT

Please tell in this department why the orbit of the earth is elliptical.—G. B. G., Rush, Pa.

In astronomy the orbit is the path of a planet or comet. This path is a curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution around its central body. As the earth is a planet its orbit is the same. The orbits of the planets are elliptical, having the sun in one of the foci. The planets all move in these ellipses in accordance with the law that a straight line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of any one of them, termed the radius vector, always descries equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. The satellites also move in elliptical orbits.

FRANK CASE

Please tell something of the murder of Mary Phagan. How was she killed and why was Frank suspected?—A. D., Clark, S. D.

On April 26, 1913, Mary Phagan was murdered in the National Pencil factory at Atlanta, Ga. Her body was found in the basement of the factory building the following day and two days later Leo Frank was arrested, charged with the murder. Jim Conley, a negro sweeper in the factory, was also arrested on May 1. During the trial the negro gave testimony that Frank had struck her on the head and that he had helped the accused carry the body to the basement where it was found. Frank was superintendent in the factory and the girl was employed there. The factory was not running the day of the murder and Frank was there to do some work in the office. The murder aroused great feeling in Georgia against Frank, especially in Cobb county where the girl lived. Frank was convicted on the negro's conflicting testimony, but on June 21, 1915, Governor Slaton commuted his death sentence to life imprisonment. Later Frank was dragged from the prison farm at Milledgeville and lynched by a mob.

BALKAN WAR

Please tell how the last Balkan war was settled and something about the men engaged in this conflict.—S. B., Rosebud, Ill.

The last Balkan war was brought to a close when the treaty was signed in Bucharest on August 10, 1913. This ended the conflict among the Balkan powers which followed the war with Turkey. By this treaty territory was added to Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania. All the new land was taken from Turkey except a small slice added to Rumania. This was ceeded to her by Bulgaria.

The following estimate of the two campaigns in the Balkan war is given by a European authority: Bulgaria mobilized 350,000 men, lost in killed, 140,000; Servia mobilized 290,000, killed 70,000; Greece mobilized 170,000, killed 30,000; Montenegro mobilized 20,000, lost 8,000; Turkey mobilized 450,000, lost 100,000. The most of the two campaigns and of maintaining armies on a war footing between the campaigns was estimated at more than one and one-half billions of dollars.

BIBLE WRITERS

I would like to know to whom is ascribed the authorship of the various books of the Bible.—H. C., New London, Ohio.

The following is the opinion of one writer on the authorship of the different books of the Bible:

Knowledge concerning the authorship of the earlier books of the Bible is very vague and founded upon tradition only; for others their origin is distinctly asserted in the sacred volume itself. To begin with the first five books or Pentateuch, commonly ascribed to Moses, it is now believed that the Great Hebrew law-giver wrote part of these books only. The history in Genesis is founded on documents previous to the time of Moses, and it seems that the matter of these documents was incorporated just as it stood. It is probable that they were put in the form of a connected history by Moses himself or one of his elders. The books of Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers were no doubt partly written by Moses and partly dictated — especially the legal sections — to scribes whose duty it was to keep the historical records of the nation. Deuteronomy, excepting the concluding chapters, was probably written by Moses, as it professes to be. The entire Pentateuch, with other historical volumes of the Old Testament, was revised and put into its present form by Ezra, after the return of the Jews from captivity. The Book of Joshua is held by Hebrew tradition to have been written by Joshua himself; it was probably founded on records made by that great captain, revised and amplified after his death. The authorship of Judges is not known, and scholars believe it to be the work of more than one writer. Nor is there any record concerning the authorship of the book of Ruth, though a very improbable tradition ascribes it to Samuel. The first 24 chapters of I. Samuel are believed to have been written by this leader of the prophets; the remainder Hebrew tradition declares to have been the work of Nathan. It is plain, by certain passages in the book, that it was revised much later than this, after the secession of the ten tribes. That the two books of Kings were written by Jeremiah we have double evidence in the Talmudic tradition, and the likeness of its style to the other work of that prophet. The two books of Chronicles were written by several unknown persons at different times, and afterward compiled by Ezra, who also wrote part of the book which bears his name, the remainder being written by Daniel and others. Nehemiah wrote the most important part of his book, but apparently extracted the latter chapters from various chroniclers. There is not even a tradition to point out who wrote the book of Esther or that of Job. The latter is one of the very oldest of the Scripture writings, and is supposed to be founded on a Chaldee poem. The Psalms were written by David, Solomon, Asaph, and others. A number of them are no doubt much older than David's time, and were by him or his musicians first put into form suitable for use in the temple. The Proverbs were undoubtedly uttered or collected by Solomon, except the two last chapters, which claim a different authorship. Ecclesiastes was also written by the wise king, and the Canticles are probably correctly ascribed to him also. Isaiah wrote the book of his prophecies; Jeremiah the two works ascribed to him; Ezekiel and Daniel each the part of Sriptures bearing his name. Nor is there any doubt that the twelve books of the minor prophets are correctly named from their authors. Also the books of the four evangelists, though modern critical scholarship has endeavored to throw doubt on the authorship of the work assigned to John. The Acts of the Apostles was written by Luke; the Romans and thirteen following epistles by Paul; the remainder of the epistles by those whose names they bear—James, Peter, John and Jude; while the Revelations or Apocalypse was the undoubted work of John, the beloved apostle.

WALLS OF JERUSALEM

Will you tell about the walls built around Jerusalem in Palestine?—J. M., Soldiers' Home, Colo.

The first definite reference to a wall surrounding the city of Jerusalem in the Bible was made in connection with the reign of Solomon. The Millo was built by Solomon, and whether it was a wall or citadel is not known, but it was part of the defense of the city. Some believe that Solomon enclosed the western hill with a wall. If that is the case, the wall would be then the first of the three, which had 60 crenelations. It would have accordingly commenced at what was later the tower Hippicus, near the present Jaffa gate; running eastward to the greater part of the Temple mount; bending south and southwest, it would have skirted Ophel, though not including the Siloam Pool, and enclosing the present Jewish and Protestant cemeteries, it would then have turned north again, meeting the other end at the Jaffa gate.

CEMENTING STATUES

Please give a good recipe for cementing a broken plaster of paris statuette.—M. G. S. Fairmont, W. Va.

A good process for mending broken glass, china, or earthenware is to dissolve shellac in alcohol until it is about the consistency of molasses. Take a piece of wood or brush and touch the edges of the broken ware. It will stand every contingency, except a heat equal to boiling water. Another method is to mix some egg and lime. Apply this quickly to the edges and place firmly together. It will soon become set and strong. You must be careful to mix only a small quantity at once, as it hardens very soon, so that it cannot be used.

SHORT BALLOT

I would like to have an explanation of the short ballot published in these columns.—W. S. C., Harrisville, W. Va.

The short ballot would provide that only three of the state's executive officers be elected by the people—the governor, lieutenant governor and auditor of the state. Power would be given the governor to appoint the attorney general, secretary of state, school commissioner and dairy and food commissioner, all of whom are now elected. The reason for electing the lieutenant governor is that he is not an executive under the governor, for he presides over the senate, the upper branch of the legislature. The auditor of the state is the people's bookkeeper and accountant. He checks up all the state institutions and officials appointed by the governor to manage them. Therefore it is obvious that it would appear wrong for the governor to appoint the auditor to check his own administration. The short ballot would centralize the responsibility of the administration of the state upon one man, the governor, and he would be the only one to call to account.

FRUIT WINES

Will this department please tell me how to make elderberry wine?—L. Y., Evenwood, W. Va.

The following recipe is good for making elderberry wine as well as gooseberry wine, currant wine (red, white or black, mixed fruit wine (urrants and gooseberries or black, red and white currants, ripe blackheart cherries, and raspberries, equal parts). In addition you can make cherry wine, Colepress' wine, mulberry wine, whortleberry wine, blackberry, morella, apricot, apple and grape wines.

One recipe is to use four pounds of ripe fruit, one gallon of clear soft water, three pounds of sugar, one and one-fourth ounces of cream of tartar dissolved in boiling water and from two to three per cent of brandy. Flavor as required. The same quantities, only using one pound each of fruit and sugar, make a superior wine.

Another good recipe is to use the same materials as in the first, only two pounds each of fruit and sugar. This is very strong ar is good without brandy. You can substitute one and one-half pounds of raisins for each pound of sugar.

ASSAY OFFICES

Please give the locations of the assay offices in this country where I can get precious minerals analyzed.—E. Z., Tincher, W. Va.

The assay offices in this country are located at Boise City, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Denver, Colo.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Charlotte, N. C.; St. Louis, Mo., and New York City. Anyone wishing to have gold or silver assayed in quantity or wishing to sell to the government, may present his property at the assay office, where he may have the metal reduced and made into bars, or, if he prefers, he may sell his bullion to the government. The charge for doing the work is merely nominal, and based on the actual cost. These offices are run by the government and all reports are true concerning the value of the metal, which may be presented in any form, whether ore, coin, jewelry or in any other shape.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. W., Fowlerville, Mich.—We cannot answer the question you ask us.

S. F. M., Mercer, Pa.—The Nasby Letters, as we have stated in these columns time after time, are not published any more, and we cannot tell you where you can get a copy.

S. R., Grassy Cove., Tenn.—As we have said many times before, the Tarzan stories are published by the A. C. McClurg Co. of Chicago, Ill.

M. H. H., Concord, Vt.—Tuberculosis may be contracted by humans who use the milk of cows afflicted with the disease.

J. L. B., Bluffton, Ind.—The news columns of The Blade have carried the information you desire, and it is impossilbe to print it in this department.

"Such Fine Nesting Possibilities, Too"

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OUR CASE WITH BRITAIN

England Cites Blockading Acts of Union Navy in Civil War = America Contends for Right to Ship Noncontraband to Neutral Ports.

Summarizing various press reports and diplomatic exchanges in its September number, Current Opinion gives the following account of our differences with Great Britain in the matter of contraband and noncontraband cargoes:

"Neutrals," said Sir Edward Carson attorney general of Great Britain, recently, "are the executive power to compel observance of the principles of international law, and if they fail to do so the result must be disastrous to the world at large, in the present and in the future, and give free play to a savagery and barbarism which is none the less revolting because it carries out its methods by the aid of the discoveries of scientific research and progress."

Sir Edward had his eye on the Lusitania doubtless when he said that, but it expresses the point of view taken by the American press of our issue with Great Britain as well as of that with Germany.

Not Merely Dollars and Cents.

Our own conception of that issue is that in the case of both countries we have become the chief custodians of international law and the rights of neutral nations. The British press persists in regarding our contention as one for material interest and that alone.

"To the neutral" says the London Daily News, "a continuance of the blockade on the present lines involves a detriment that is merely financial, and even so, not considerable." "Americans will not," says the London Morning Post, "we are sure, in this great crisis, allow material considerations of passing magnitude to individuals, but no more than a grain of sand in the scale of civilization, to imperil the world's future."

With this British view of the issue as a merely material issue, expressible in dollars and cents, the American press is entirely at outs. "The matter is not simply one of maintaining the rights of one neutral," as the Indianapolis News puts it, "but of standing by the law that protects the rights of all neutrals, not only in this war, but in any wars that may follow."

In other words, just as Germany feels that she is fighting for kultur and England feels that her fight is for civilization, so America feels that she is called on to uphold the rights of neutral nations that have been established by centuries of struggle. One of those rights is the freedom of the seas for neutral ships and neutral cargoes subject to only two kinds of restrictions—those that pertain to contraband and those that pertain to blockade.

Our clash with Germany grows out of the restrictions that she claims the right to impose upon contraband and the ships that carry it. Our clash with Great Britain grows out of the restrictions that she assumes to impose in the name of a blockade. While the acts of one nation have resulted in the loss of American lives as well as American property and the acts of the other have resulted in the loss of American property alone, both nations are regarded by our government as alike violators of international law.

The New York Evening Sun, however, discerns a difference which it considers important. It says:

Sir Edward Grey's Note.

The difference between his (Sir Edward Grey's) position and the German is that he only argues that the details of application of international law are subject to change, while the principles remain immutable, while in fact if not in words the Germans assume to sweep all principles, however fundamental, aside and to place themselves above all law.

Sir Edward Grey contends that the methods so far used by England are justified by international law as established in regard to blockades. "The one principle," he holds, "which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition is that, by means of blockade, a belligerent is entitled to cut off the sea borne commerce of his enemy."

Now it so happens that German commerce can pass as conveniently through neutral ports as though its own. Rotterdam is indeed the nearest outlet for some of the industrial districts of Germany. A blockade limited to German ports would therefore leave open routes by which its commerce could pass almost as easily as through its own ports. To render such a blockade effective, then, commerce must be intercetped on the way to or from such ports. This Sir Edward maintains, may be done lawfully provided it is established that such commerce is really German commerce and not destined to or proceeding from the neutral state.

"If it be recognized," he says, "that the blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance."

The "Continuous Voyage."

This is the nub of the British case. To sustain it Sir Edward refers to the action taken by this government at the time of our Civil War, when a blockade was declared against the Confederate ports and cargoes were intercepted on their way to neutral ports in the West Indies from which they were to be reshipped to Confederate ports. The case of the Springbok is cited. Our course in intercepting her on her way to Nassau was, we are reminded, condemned by leading international lawyers of all nations in "unmeasured terms," but the British government took a broader view and abstained from all protest when the United States supreme court upheld the action of our navy. Old principles relating to contraband and blockade were then developed by us to meet special difficulties and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied "under which goods destined for the enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be re-exported."

There can be no doubt that Sir Edward's note has made a strong impression on a number of American papers. The New York Press, for example, asserts flatfootedly that Great Britain is right and that the Allies "have the goods on us" and are not going to surrender rights which they once yielded to us.

But such concessions to the British contention are made by a very limited number of journals. Most of the editorial writers attempt to show that the cases in our Civil War are so different as not to constitute a precedent.

The two most important cases in this controversy with Great Britain are those of the Springbok and the Peterhoff. Both were British ships sailing from London, the former for Nassau, Bermuda, the latter for Matamoras, a Mexican port on the Rio Grande. The Springbok was captured by an American warship; the Sonoma, taken to a prize court in New York, and her entire cargo condemned. Only 1 per cent of this cargo—$3,500 out of $350,000—consisted of contraband, but the rest of it also was condemned as being obviously destined for one of the blockaded Confederate ports. The court held that "contraband or not could not be condemned if really destined for Nasau, and not beyond, and contraband or not must be condemned if destined to any rebel port, for all rebel ports were under blockade."

The same doctrine was laid down in the case of the Bermuda (another British ship that sailed for Nassau from Liverpool) by our supreme court in the following words:

"It makes no difference whether the destination to the rebel port was ulterior or direct; nor could the question of destination be affected by transshipment at Nassau, if transshipment were intended, for that could not break the continuity of transportation of the cargo."

In both cases, it will be noted, the cargo was on the way to a blockaded port through a neutral port. In the case of the Peterhoff there was a difference. Its cargo was destined for Brownsville (not a blockaded port) through Matamoras. The court held in this case that while the contraband cargo could be condemned the noncontraband cargo could not be, as no blockade existed against the port to which it was destined. Accordingly the noncontraband part of the cargo was bought and paid for. Our supreme court sustained this action, saying:

"Such trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such port and the enemy's territory impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of the blockade of the enemy's coast. But in cases such as that now in judgment we administer the public law of nations and are not at liberty to inquire what is for the particular advantage or disadvantage of our own or any other country."

This Peterhoff case is held to more than counterbalance the Springbok and Bermuda cases, inasmuch as the cargoes destined for Germany by way of Rotterdam or Copenhagen are, like the cargo of the Peterhoff, going to nonblockaded ports.

Our Wants in a Nutshell.

What we are contending for is not the right to send contraband to Germany by way of neutral ports nor the right to send noncontraband to blockaded ports. It is the right to send noncontraband to neutral ports and to receive noncontraband shipped from neutral ports. It is estimated that $150,000,000 worth of cargo destined for America are held up in Holland. Our claim as stated in our note of March 50 is that

"innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, unless to detention, requisition or confiscation."

This contention is supported by writer in the London Quarterly view, Dr. John P. Bate, an Oxford thority on international law. He that the claim of the British they may seize innocent neutral goods in a neutral ship trading tween neutral ports if the goods enemy origin is "an almost unheard claim." The British, says the York Evening Post, "wish to their cake and eat it too." They unwilling to assume the risks of a blockade while desiring all the that come from such a blockade.

Aside from the principle of international law that is involved in our troversy with Great Britain, the cial interests of the cotton states heavily involved. Although in the laration of London raw cotton listed among the articles that never to be declared contraband, it develops that no other article of merce is more essential to modern fare. Guncotton is one-half clear ton, and Sir William Ramsay, Berthelot Blount and other eminent chemists estimate that the Germans are using 1,000 tons of cotton a day in their explosives.

In all the talk in this country about an embargo on munitions of war, cotton has been hardly mentioned, yet the Manchester Guardian insists that it is more necessary for the purposes of war than any other article, for which there is no substitute for it. It has been claimed by the Germans that if they would refuse to ship munitions to the allies the war would be over in six months. Similarly it is claimed by Mr. Blount that if cotton had been declared contraband from the start the British and French troops would now be operating on German soil and the reported retreat of the Russian armies would never have taken place.

Great Britain herself is blamed for heavy shipments of cotton to Germany. She had been sending to Sweden and Holland five times the amount of cotton and cotton goods that was sent before the war. "Undoubtedly," says Sir William Ramsay, "we have been supplying our enemies with the means of destroying our troops ever since the beginning of the war."

London Flocks to Roofs to See Zeppelin Raining Bombs Onto Strand, Setting Houses Afire

New York, Sept. 20.—Picture a great airship flying over the blazing lights of Broadway, raining bombs upon Herald Square, in New York city, or swinging above the "loop" of Chicago, showering shells upon the throbbing traffic arteries of that city. Then one gets an idea of the first great German air raid over the heart of London on the night of Wednesday, Sept. 8.

S. M. Kahn, who arrived in New York today on the liner Rotterdam, passed through the aerial attack when Zeppelin bombs were ripping up the heart of the great British metropolis. He described it today in a thrilling narrative.

German airships are binding the people of London in chains of terror, Mr. Kahn says, and the anti-aircraft gun which are scattered throughout the city, are powerless to inflict damage upon the invaders of the air.

Holes Blasted in Streets.

Projectiles rained around the Woolwich arsenal, on the outskirts of London, the evident objective of the raid, on the night of Sept. 8, but failed to hit, owing to the darkness.

Scores of shells were hurled over the side of the Zeppelin into the thickly congested parts of the city, bordering upon the Strand and Piccadilly Circus, blasting holes in the streets, starting fires and sending the people scurrying into their bombproof cellars.

A curious psycholigical effect was noticed by Mr. Kahn. At first, the people fled in panic when the projectiles began to fall into the city, then their terror gave way to fascination and many of them climbed to roofs to get a better view of the hostile visitor which swung easily in the air, about a mile above the city, while a dozen flares from searchlights played upon it.

"I was asleep in the Grafton Hotel in Tottenham Court road, in the central part of London on the night of Wednesday, September 8, when I was suddenly jarred into wakefulness by a nearby explosion," said Mr. Kahn.

"I could not have been asleep very long, for upon looking at my watch, I saw it was only half past 10 o'clock. Upon looking out of my window, I saw lights going out in all the buildings, and in the dimly lighted streets people either were scurrying to cover or else were looking skyward, for everyone at once jumped to the conclusion that another raid, the second in 24 hours, was being carried out by the Germans.

"Before the echoes of the explosion died away, a thin pencil of light from a searchlight, swung heavenward. Then another and another, and soon I saw about a dozen concentrated against a black bulk in the sky, about a mile above the city.

"A Zeppelin! A Zeppelin! was the cry on every hand.

"Immediately there was another muffled explosion. Then the anti-aircraft guns and the machine guns, mounted in the parks and upon the roofs of the buildings, let loose. The sharp crackle of the machine guns and the high-angle guns sounded against the heavier roar of bursting bombs.

Over toward London wall a sheet of flame broke forth, showing in vivid contrast with the darkened city. Above the glare of the flames, volumes of smoke could be seen.

Curiosity Succeeds Terror.

"In the neighborhood of Piccadilly Circus, where all the lights, even those in the theatres, had been put out, the rumble and jar of explosions sounded.

"It was a spectacle such as the human eye had never seen before. The first traces of terror soon gave way to curiosity and many persons stood in the streets, exposed to the danger, fascinated by the sight.

"At the first alarm, the manager of a moving picture theatre in Tottenham Court road wanted the patrons to take refuge in the cellar, but instead, most of them flocked into the streets, where they stood enthralled by the scene.

"In Wood street, a bus, filled with 16 persons, was struck by a bomb and blown to bits. I believe all were killed or mortally maimed.

"Around Trafalgar Square, a silent throng stood in the streets watching the display of fireworks, unmindful of the dangers to which they were exposed.

Hell's Fireworks.

"It was certainly a pyrotechnical display such as London had never seen. 'Hell's fireworks' describes it best of all.

"Most of the bombs dropped during the half hour the Zeppelin hovered over the city, burst while they were from 100 to 200 feet above the rooftops. Jets of green and red fire spurted in every direction while fragments of steel rained upon the adjacent territory.

"Where are the aeroplane patrols?' every one was asking, but no aeroplanes came into view to give battle to the airship. Only the high-angle guns were in use, and these were useless, just as they proved useless in all the other German raids.

"Despite its great distance in the air, the Zeppelin was in plain view in the flares from the searchlights and in the lurid glare of the bursting rockets which the high-angle guns fired against it. In the purple light of the searchlights, puffs of white smoke which, at times almost hid the intruder from view, could be seen in cloudlike waves beneath it where bombs were exploding. There were no lights upon the Zeppelin. Apparently all its fixtures had been painted black to make it as invisible as possible against the sky.

Incendiary Bombs Fall.

"Many incendiary bombs fell along London wall. The buildings at No. 1 and No. 3 were shattered and set on fire. Altogether three fires were started.

"It was afterward said that three Zeppelins took part in the raid, but I saw only one.

"I afterwards learned that many bombs fell around the Woolwich arsenal, a great arms making plant on the outskirts of the city, but they failed to do any damage. The raid doubtless had for its double object the destruction of this arsenal and the striking of terror into London. In the first, it failed, but in the latter it partly succeeded.

"No Londoner feels safe when he goes to bed at night. No one knows but that during the night, a Zeppelin may be loosing bombs above his housetop. London and the east coast are being aroused to fear.

Total Casualties Are 106.

"In the raid on the night of Sept. 8, the casualties were 106, of whom 50 were killed. This shows the deadly power of the Zeppelins, and it is no wonder the people are becoming afraid.

"When the Zeppelin decided to draw off after shelling London's heart, it did not leave in a direct easterly direction, but ascended until it was lost in the night clouds and then steered away."

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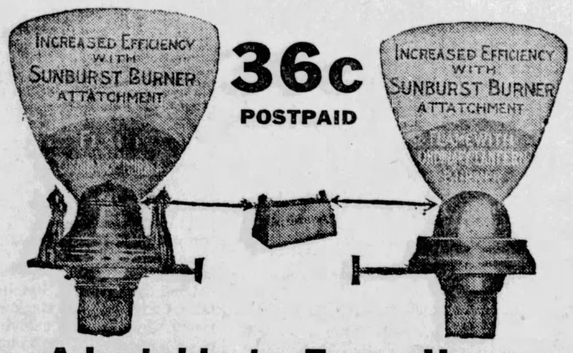

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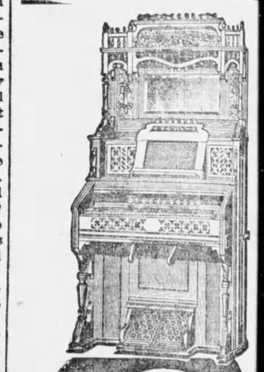

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DUMBA LETTER CAUSE OF ANGER

Administration Resents the Claim That Envoy Had an Unfair Deal.

New York, Sept. 20.—It was learned today that Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austro - Hungarian ambassador whose recall was asked by President Wilson, has reserved passage on the steamer Rotterdam, which sails from this port Tuesday, September 28.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The administration regards with high displeasure the letter of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, to Secretary of State Lansing, published yesterday. It is understood, however, that no farther action in the ambassador's case is contemplated, as this government considers his case completely disposed of by the fact that his departure from this country never to return as ambassador is certain.

The displeasure of the administration over the latest Dumba letter covers both the contents of his communication and the manner in which it became public property. His defense in regard to the matter of the request for his recall is regarded as wholly beside the mark, his charges against this government are regarded as unjustifiable, and some of the insinuations and implications which officials here see in the letter are looked upon as highly offensive.

Meant for American Public.

From the fact that it became public property without the sanction of the state department and without consultation of the wishes of the state department officials are satisfied that the communication was addressed by its writer to the American public, particularly that part of it in closest sympathy with the cause of the Germanic allies, and not to the United States government.

The document is viewed here as an unfortunate yielding upon the part of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to a desire to relieve himself at length, and to public, of the feelings caused by the consequences of his entrusting his now famous official communication to the hands of the American correspondent, F. J. Archibald.

It was not the plan for calling the attention of Austro-Hungarian subjects to the attitude of their government toward their engaging in the manufacture of war materials for the use of the enemy that caused the request for Dr. Dumba's recall it was his statement of a plan by which he hoped to break up the production of war munitions in American plants.

Resent Dumba's Insinuations.

The ambassador's charges and insinuations with regard to his inability to communicate with his government are resented. The United States absolutely refuses to accept any responsibility for the situation created by the military act of Austria's enemies in cutting the cable to Germany and the fact that Italy's being at war with Austria closes that avenue of communication.

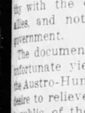
With regard to wireless, this government held at the outset of the war that radio stations in the United States' jurisdiction must be used only for neutral messages, in view of the fact that otherwise the territory of the United States might be used as a base for the operations of belligerent vessels on the seas.

Although violations of this neutrality in the interests of Germany and its ally led to the taking over by the United States gvernment of the two stations capable of communication direct with the coast of Germany. For this reason Dr. Dumba's first message to Vienna was sent back to the ambassador for revision, as it contained statements and information the transmission of which to a belligerent government this government could not be a party to.

14 SUBMARINES PUT OUT OF SERVICE

Washington, Sept. 18.—Secretary Daniels yesterday ordered all submarines of the F-4 type out of commission until a thorough examination of them can be made. His action was taken upon the report of the board of inquiry investigating the sinking of the F-4 at Honolulu on March 25, which ascribes the disaster to a battery explosion.

YOUR HEART



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I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 546-B Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

DROPSY Treated One Week Free. Short breathing relieved in a few hours—swelling, water and uric acid removed in a few days—regulates liver, kidneys and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO. DEPT. 28, ATLANTA, GA.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ARCHIBALD IN; IS NOT ARRESTED

Correspondent Who Carried Dumba Letter is Searched by Secret Service Men.

New York, Sept. 20.—James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent who was intercepted by British authorities while carrying a message from Dr. Constantine T. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, to Vienna, arrived here today on the liner Rotterdam.

Several secret service men boarded the Rotterdam at quarantine early today, and immediately went to Archibald's stateroom and questioned him for some time. The secret service men were reported to have searched Archibald, his baggage and the state room, and to have taken away a cane belonging to the correspondent. Archibald denied this, and would not admit having even talked to the secret service men.

"I do not know anything about the situation here. If there is any contemplated prosecution of me it is perfectly unjust.

"I took the letter, which caused the trouble, from Ambassador Dumba without knowledge of its contents and entirely unwittingly. That is all I care to say at present."

Archibald then said he would issue a longer statement after landing. As he walked down the gangplank, however, he met a man he described as his secretary. The man said he was Charles Mercer. Archibald and Mercer held a short conference, and Archibald then announced he would defer the issuing of the additional statement. He said he expected to go to Washington soon, but other than that had no plans.

ONE LIFE LOST AS LINER BURNS

Greek Steamer Athinai is Abandoned 500 Miles East of New York.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 20.—The Greek steamer Athinai was destroyed by fire at sea with the loss of one life, according to a message received by the marine department today. The steamer Tuscania rescued 408 passengers and crew and the steamer Roumanian Prince 61 others.

The message from the Tuscania was dated at 7 a. m. today, and was the first official word received from the liner since the wireless report last night that the Athinai was afire and the Tuscania had rescued the passengers. The origin of the fire was not stated in the message, which read:

"Heard distress call at 8:30 a. m. yesterday. Arrived on spot at noon and sent line across to help them. Transferred passengers about 4 p. m. Athinai was abandoned about 8:30 p. m. We rescued 408 passengers and crew after the Roumanian Prince rescued 61. There was only one life lost, that of a man who jumped overboard. We left the wreck burning fiercely in number one and two holds at 10:30 p. m. Position, latitude 40.54 north, longitude 57.47 west."

The Athinai sailed from New York last Thursday for Greece. She carried 61 first, 47 second and 213 steerage passengers. The others on board were members of the crew. The cargo consisted of considerable quantities of flour, coffee, cotton, rice and lubricating oil.

The Athinai was 6,742 tons gross, and had an average speed of 16 knots. She was 430 feet long and 52 feet beam. The vessel was built in England in 1908 and was owned by the National Steam Navigation Co. of Greece.

The position of the burning vessel was given in Captain McLean's message as latitude 40.54 north and longitude 57.47 west, about 200 miles nearly south of Sable island and more than 500 miles east of New York.

DANIELS ASKS IDEAS FOR U. S. NAVAL LABORATORY

Seeks Advice on New Research Work.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Daniels, it was announced yesterday, has requested members of the new naval advisory council on inventions, headed by Thomas A. Edison, to formulate ideas as to an experimental and research laboratory to be maintained by the navy department for the development of inventions.

The secretary, in a letter to the members of the advisory council, asks them to be ready with their ideas when the council holds its first meeting next month.

"In addition to obtaining the advice of the most famous inventors of the country and in organizing in a practical and efficient way to get such advice," said Mr. Daniels, "I intend greatly to develop the resources of the navy department itself and to increase largely its facilities for experimental work."

GERMAN EMPRESS RECEIVES RUSS NURSES

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The German empress says the Overseas News Agency, yesterday received three superior nurses of the Russian Red Cross, who have come to Germany to inspect the Russian prison camps.

Balkan States Before and After the Treaty of Bucharest

The dotted section on this map represents the area added to old Serbia under the treaty signed at Bucharest on August 10, 1913, which ended the conflict among the Balkan powers that followed their war with Turkey. The shaded portions show the territory added to Montenegro, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania, all being carved out of old Turkey, except the slice added to Rumania, which was ceded to her by Bulgaria.

The crux of the whole Balkan problem, so far as it concerns the possible participation of the now neutral powers as allies of the Quadruple Entente, is whether Bulgaria shall receive back all, or virtually all, of the fragments of Macedonia that were given to Serbia and Greece as a result of the inter-Balkan war.

The boundaries of Macedonia can be only loosely defined, but to the westward it stretches nearly to the present Albanian frontier and northward to the old Serbian border, while to the southward it touches the Aegean sea. Thus Serbia, if she insists on having part of her frontier, after the recession to Bulgaria, touching that of Greece, must be content with a narrow strip of land between Albania and the enlarged Bulgaria, or there will be a new deal involving possibly a partial divison of Albania between Serbia and Greece.

CONSCRIPTION FIGHT MAY SPLIT CABINET

London Daily Mail Says Minority, Led by Lloyd George, Will Retire Unless England Adopts Draft.

London, Sept. 17.—A political sensation of the first magnitude was caused here today by the publication in the Daily News of an alleged plot on the part of a minority in the cabinet to force conscription upon Great Britain during the present session of parliament.

If the coterie of ministers favoring conscription fail in their fight the cabinet will be disrupted, the Daily News says.

Lloyd-George the Leader.

The leaders of the pro-conscription group are given as Minister of Munitions David Lloyd George; A. Bonar Law, secretary of state for the colonies; Winston Churchill, chancellor for the duchy of Lancaster and former lord of the admiralty; Lord Curzon, lord of the privy seal, and Sir Edward Carson, the attorney general.

These leaders in the pro-conscription group have pledged themselves to resign from the government if their fight fails, according to the Daily News.

The Daily News is known as a radical newspaper and a supporter of the present Liberal government. It has always been an unswerving supporter of Lloyd-George while he was chancellor of the exchequer.

Asquith and Grey Oppose It.

If present plans are carried out, the leaders of the pro-conscriptionists will launch their big fight early next week. Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, have been ranked as opponents to conscription, and they will probably lead the fight against the pro-conscriptionists.

"In a government crisis such as would be precipitated by the resignation of the members of the government leading, the pro-conscription campaign would be attended by great peril to the nation," says the Daily News.

"The indications are that the object of the conscriptionists is to force a general election upon the issue of conscription."

SEIZED CARGOES AWARDED CROWN

Chicago Packers Defeated in the British Prize Court.

London, Sept. 16.—Chicago packers were defeated in the British prize court today when that tribunal handed down a decision confiscating to the crown large American cargoes taken from merchantmen. The prize court held the cargoes were destined ultimately for Germany, to be used by that country for her army and navy.

The firms whose contentions were overruled by the court were Armour & Co., the Hammond Packing Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the Schwarzschild-Sulzberger Co.

The ships involved in today's decision were the Norwegian steamers Kim, Alfred Nobel and Bjornstjerne Bjornson and the Swedish steamer Fridland.

A few minor claims were allowed. One of these was won by the Cudahy Packing Co. The only cargoes released were those owned by shippers who proved conclusively to the prize court that the consignees were neutrals and that the goods would not fall into the hands of enemies of England.

At the conclusion of its decision the court granted leave to appeal, provided $25,000 is posted as security for the costs of further proceedings.

American meat cargoes affected by today's decision were valued at $15,000,000. Practically all the meat cargoes seized had been shipped by companies in the United States. The shipments were consigned through Denmark.

In fixing security for the costs, President Evans held that it should be divided among the appellants.

MOISSI, AVIATOR, CAPTURED

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.—The Berliner Tageblatt says that the German actor, Alexander Moissi, serving as an aviator in France, has been captured by French airmen.

SAYS HE KNOWS WHO STOLE "CROWN JEWELS"

Army Officer May Solve Famous Dublin Mystery.

London, Sept. 20. — Sensational revelations are expected as a result of the sentence of Capt. Georges, an army officer to 12 years' imprisonment for shooting Detective Young, who was armed with a warrant charging him with illicit relations.

Georges, a brilliant officer, admits that he knows who was implicated in the robbery of the jewels of the Order of the Knights of St. Patrick from Dublin castle in 1897, and says that he knows the whole story and is willing to tell it if the telling is made worth while.

The jewels, consisting of collars and stars worn by the knights, were worth nearly $300,000, the one collar and star worn by the grand master having a value of nearly half that amount. The theft was discovered in July, 1907, preceding an expected visit of King George.

U. S. SALUTES NEW HAITI GOVERNMENT

Washington, Sept. 18.—The government established by Gen. Dartignauve in Haiti was recognized yesterday by a salute of 21 guns from the American cruiser Washington, Admiral Capertown advised the navy department yesterday.

SLAY ARMENIANS BY HUNDREDS

Turks Outrage, Sell Women Into Slavery; 200,000 Victims Flee.

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—The Turks have resumed their methodical extermination of Armenians in all the provinces of the empire.

Frightful scenes are being enacted, according to reports brought here. Women are being outraged or sold into slavery; males are being massacred, and whole communities are being driven off into the desert countries.

200,000 Abandon Homes.

Nearly 200,000 Armenian villages between Yeni Chedir and Afion-Karahissar, in Asia Minor, have abandoned their homes and are fleeing to the mountains. They are pursued by irregular bands who are shooting down stragglers and carrying off women who fall exhausted by the roadside.

In some villages the local authorities have presided in person at horrible scenes of massacre, according to private advices from the interior. Women and children in some instances were divided among civil and military officers, who were given carte blanche in their treatment of the helpless Armenians.

Cruiser Saves Hundreds.

Paris, Sept. 17.—A French cruiser has arrived at Alexandria with several hundred Armenian refugees from the region of Alexandria, Asia Minor, according to dispatches received here today. The Armenians declared that the arrival of the cruiser saved them from massacre at the hands of the Turks.

ITALIAN KEEPS OBJECT MOTIONLESS IN SPACE

Apparatus, Carrying 90-pound Weight, Invented.

Paris, Sept. 15.—An Italian engineer, Louis Rota, has solved the problem of holding an object motionless in space, according to the Marseilles correspondent of the Petit Parisien. Rota is credited with having constructed an apparatus which, by action of electric currents can be elevated to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet and kept motionless, or propelled in any direction at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour.

Rota's apparatus is spindle-shaped, 12 feet long and two feet in diameter, and can carry a weight of 90 pounds. It is said to remain motionless in a wind of considerable velocity, but if the wind becomes very strong, it rises automatically until it reaches a calmer region of the air. The invention is based upon reactions obtained from the electro-magnetic forces of the atmosphere.

HINTS GERMANY WILL SEND HERE FOR BIG LOAN, ALSO

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 17.—German newspapers were authorized today to announce that the government will give full satisfaction to the United Sates on the Arabic and Hesperian cases and that within a short time the incidents will be closed.

The Cologne Gazette, commenting on th announcement, hinted that a financ- the announcement, hinted that a financ- adding:

"Germany has the greatest possible interest in American finance. It must not be considered a sign of weakness if Germany within a week or two gives full satisfaction to Washington for the Hesperian and Arabic cases."

DEFENSE MEN ATTACK FORD

Washington, Sept. 15.—Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, is charged with "contemplating binding the arms" of the United States to "assure the preservation of peace," in an open letter sent him by the American Defense society and made public here today.

VILNA'S CAPTURE KEY TO PETROGRAD IS GERMAN VIEW

Teutons, Taking Russian City, Aim to Capture Czar's Army of 250,000 Men.

London, Sept. 20.—The Russian army menaced since the fall of Vilna by the German encircling movement, is estimated variously at 250,00 to 500,000 men. The conditions under which the Russians are attempting to extricate themselves furnish a striking parallel to those which followed the capture of Warsaw. They may precipitate one of the greatest, if not the greatest, battles which has been fought on the eastern front.

Although no official confirmation has been received in London from Petrograd of the fall of Vilna, the British press has accepted the German claim readily in view of the situation that had been developing. Concern is expressed for the retiring Russian forces. So far as can be judged, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops have flung a loop about the Russians over a front of some 200 miles, and are not only in their rear, but are menacing seriously the single railway line and the few available wagon roads stretching to the south.

As was the case at Warsaw, the number of Russian prisoners left behind with the evacuation of Vilna was not great. Apparently the only way in which the retiring forces may ameliorate the seemingly bad situation is by a counter blow.

It is pointed out that Von Hindenburg's cavalry has penetrated so deeply into the hostile country as to create a salient open to sudden attack, if the Russians should be able to command reinforcements at the proper time and place, but it is not believed here that his opponents are in a position to deal such a blow effectively. There is a great deal of speculation as to the German objective. Opinion is divided as to whether Von Hindenburg will seek merely to close his loop, thus capturing the army within the net, or not content with this, will press eastward toward Minsk and from the west through Slonim in an effort to reproduce the encircling movement on a more gigantic scale and again try for a decisive victory. Similar tactics attempted after the fall of Warsaw met with failure. The Russians are employing their familiar rear guard tactics, and the hope is expressed that they will be able to fight their way out without such shattering losses.

The coveted lateral railway from Rovno in the south to Riga in the north, with lines extending from Vilna to Petrograd, Moscow, Odessa and through the very heart of Russia, is now controlled by the German forces. Upon this lateral line from north to south the Germans may now, if they wish, dig themselves in, and, provided with facilities for immediate transfer of troops and supplies to any menaced point, hold the czar's millions helpless with half or less of the great army which has been pursuing the eastern drive.

Opens Way to Petrograd.

The capture of Dvinsk and the retirement of the Russians from their advanced position on their third line, to which they retired from the Bug, is expected to take place this week. The mighty German offensive which has been under way since the first of May, still shows no signs of having spent its force. With the capture of Dvinsk two possibilities are opened, and the general staff may choose either one:

1. A campaign to take Petrograd.

2. The establishing of a German front of the Dvina (Duna) river for the winter.

Vilna's strategic importance was first recognized by Napoleon on his invasion of Russia. The city has 170,000 inhabitants and lies upon the great Warsaw-Petrograd railway. For many weeks it has been the object of a terrific offensive drive by the Germans, Field Marshal von Hindenburg personally directing the operations.

Railway lines from Kovno, to the northeast, and Rovno, to the south, also enter the city. Vilna has been the headquarters of the governor-general of Lithuania and was strongly fortified, although it was not considered a fortress in the military sense. It is one of the "keys" to Petrograd.

On Other Fronts.

Paris reports intense activity in artillery along the Franco-Belgian line. Incidents recorded are the blowing up of a munitions depot within the German lines near Perthes, interference with German provision trains by the French artillery in the Artois district, and the checking by French guns of the fire of German heavy artillery near Camp de Chalons, in the Champagne region.

The German infantry at Fontenoy opened with rifle fire several times but did not leave their trenches. A German listening post to the east of Sapigneul was taken possession of by the French, the Paris war office declares, while in Lorraine the French bateries continued a destructive fire upon the German defensive works.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 20.—Late futures were somewhat firmer on the opening call today, while No. 2 red wheat held unchanged with Saturday's decline. Northwestern receipts were smaller than a week ago. December wheat opened ¼c higher, while May was up ½c. This advance was lost in the subsequent trading. Outside markets turned decidedly weaker after the opening.

TOLEDO.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 18.
Cash 1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.14
Sept. 1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.14
Dec. 1.06	1.06¼	1.05⅝	1.06¼	1.05⅝
May 1.09	1.09	1.08½	1.09	1.08½
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	78	78
Sept. 76½	....	....	76¼	76½
Dec. 58	58¼	58	58¼	58
May 59¼	60	59¼	60	59⅝
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	40¼	40½
Sept. 40½	....	....	40½	40½
Dec. 39¼	39¼	39	39	39½
Clover Seed—				
Prime ..11.50	11.50	11.25	11.25	11.00
Oct. ...12.00	12.35	12.00	12.20	11.80
Dec. ...11.50	....	....	11.70	11.35
March ..11.90	....	....	11.75	11.35
Rye—No. 2—				
Cash	....	....	95	95
Alsike—				
Sept. ... 9.75	....	....	9.80	9.70
Oct. ... 9.80	9.95	9.80	9.85	9.70
Dec. ...10.00	....	....	10.10	10.00
March ..10.20	10.40	10.20	10.30	10.20
Timothy—				
Prime ... 3.85	....	....	3.85	3.80
Sept ... 3.85	....	....	3.85	3.80
Oct. ...3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50
March ...3.60	....	....	3.62½	3.60
Feb. 3.55	....	....	3.60	3.55

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept. 1.01⅛	1.01½	98⅛	1.01¼	1.01¼
Dec. 93½	93⅝	92⅛	93⅝	93¼
May 97	97⅛	95⅝	97	96⅝
Corn—				
Sept. 71¼	71½	70⅛	71½	71½
Dec. 56⅝	56⅞	55⅝	56¾	56¼
May 57⅝	58	56⅞	58	57¼
Oats—				
Sept. 37⅛	37⅝	37	37¼	37⅝
Dec. 36	36	35⅝	36	36
May 38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	38	38⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	12.17
Oct. 12.20	12.20	12.05	12.05	12.17
Jan. 14.77	14.80	14.65	14.65	14.75
Lard—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	7.87
Oct. 7.82	7.85	7.82	7.85	7.87
Jan. 8.42	8.42	8.42	8.32	8.42
Ribs—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	7.85
Oct. 7.75	7.82	7.72	7.72	7.80
Jan. 8.27	8.30	8.17	8.20	8.27

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	93⅝	92¾
Dec.	....	....	90⅞	90⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Sept.	....	....	95¼	95
Dec.	....	....	90⅝	90

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 26¼@27c; solid pack, 26@27½c.

Process Butter—Per 30-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 17c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 27c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 26c; fancy, fresh, 28c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.

Beans—New wax, 6c pound; green, 6c pound.

Home-grown Cabbage—50c bbl.

Carrots—60c bu.

New Sugar Corn—5c doz.

Celery—Michigan, 15@25c dozen.

Cauliflower—$1.00@1.25 per dozen.

Home-grown Cukes—30@60c doz.

Lettuce—Leaf, 5c per pound; York state head, $1.00@1.15 crate.

Mushrooms—75c@$1.00 pound.

Onions—Per bu., 50c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.

Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.

Pepper Mangoes—40@50c bu.

Potatoes—New, $1.50@1.65 per sack; home-grown, 50c bu.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 10c dozen; long, 10c dozen.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 40@50c.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Summer Squash—Per doz., 40@50c.

Potatoes—Virinia sweets, $2.25@2.50.

Jersey Sweets, extra fancy, $3.75 bbl.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 35@75c.

Crab Apples—Per bu., 50@75c.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.

Grapefruit—$4.75@5.50.

California Valencias—$4.25@5.00.

Elberta Peaches—$1.00@1.25 per bu.

California Plums—$1.00@1.25 crate.

Georgia Watermelons—25@35c each.

Grapes—Cal. Malagas, $1.25@1.50 crate.

Cantaloupes—Cal. Turlocks, $3.00@3.25 crate.

Limes—$1.00 per 100.

Lemons—California, $2.75@3.00 per box.

Messina Lemons—$2.00@2.50 box.

Pears—50@75c bu.

Plums—75c@$1.25 bu.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 12c; peanuts, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Stewing figs, 6½@7c lb.; Turkish figs, 12½@14c lb.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, 4½c per lb.

Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $4.00.

Navy Beans—$3.10@3.20.

Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.25 bu.

Chestnuts—25c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Live, 13c.

Broilers—14c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c.

Ducks, alive, 14@15c.

Yearling Lambs—12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.

Fat Bacon—13½c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16c; 9 to 10 lbs., 15c; 11 to 12 lbs., 14½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $16.50; clear hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 14c.

Fresh pork sausage, 10¼c; bologna, 12c; frankforts, 14c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside, 22c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 3c; blue pike, 5c; bullheads, dressed, 12c; herring, 7c; carp, 3c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 2½c; perch, 3c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.

Oats—Old, 65c; new, 43c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George W. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patents, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices, per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $32.00@35.00; white middlings, $35.00@35.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@35.00; old process meal, $35@37.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@33.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 85c@$1.00; ear corn, $1.25 @1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.

Oats—65@68c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $3.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.25; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 13c; green calf, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14½c; kip, 14c; No. 2 kip, 13c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50 @3.75.

Cotton.

New York, Sept. 20.—Cotton futures opened steady; Oct., 10.46c; Dec., 10.86c; Jan., 11.06c; March, 11.33c; May, 11.56c.

Relatively easy cables and reports that southern hedge selling had been more active on Saturday's decline were followed by a lower here today in the cotton market, first quotations being steady, net unchanged to 8 points under last week's closing figures. October was relatively easy, selling off to 10.46c, while January sold at 11.03c, or only 3 points under Saturday's close and the market soon headed on covering and a moderate commission house demand. The weather was considered favorable in the south, and there was little southern and Liverpool selling here, but general business was much less active and bullish reports from the goods trade encouraged an early rally of some 8 to 10 points.

October sold up to 10.74c and January to 11.26c later in the morning on a renewal of bull support, with the general list showing net advances of about 17 to 21 points. Bullish private crop advices from the southwest helped the advance and it was reported that bullish interests who had taken profits last week were rebuying some of their extreme. General business remained comparatively quiet and the market was 3 or 4 points from the best under realizing around midday.

Offerings continued light during the early afternoon, and the market gradually worked up to 10.78c for October and 11.27c for January or about 21 to 24 points net higher. Spot cotton steady; middling uplands, 10.85c. Sales, 400 bales.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 20.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $6.20@6.70; winter patents, $5.20@5.40; winter straights, $4.90@5.15; Kansas straights, $5.65@5.90. Pork quiet; mess, $15.00@16.00; family, $19.00@20.00; short clear, $18.00@19.50. Beef steady; mess, $17.00@18.00; family, $18.50@19.50. Lard easy; middle west, $8.00@8.10. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Rice steady; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.20; No. 3, $1.05; shipping, 80@85c. Hides steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 31@32c.

Raw sugar quiet; centrifugal, 4.27c; molasses, 3.50c; refined steady; cut loaf, 6.20c; crushed, 6.10c; mould A, 5.75c; cubes, 5.55c; XXXX powdered, 5.45c; powdered, 5.40c; fine granulated, 5.30c; diamond A, 5.30c; confectioners' A, 5.20c; No. 1, 5.05c. Sugar futures opened quiet today and at noon prices were unchanged to 2 points lower.

Butter, firm; receipts, 5,999; creamery, extras (92 score), 26½c; creamery (higher scoring), 27@27½c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 8,357; fresh gathered, extras, 29½@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 23½@25c; nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 29@40c; nearby henery browns, 33@35c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,176; state, whole milk, fresh, flats, specials, 14½@15c; do. average fancy, 14½c. Live poultry, prices unsettled; dressed, steady; western frozen roasting chickens, 19@22c; fresh fowls, iced, 12½@18c; fresh turkeys, iced, 15@19c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300; active; prime steers, $9.00@9.50; shipping, $8.25@8.75; butchers, $6.75@8.50; heifers, $5.00@8.00; cows, $3.25@7.00; bulls, $4.50@7.25. Veals—Receipts, 800; slow and steady; $4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; active; heavy, $7.50@8.30; mixed, $8.20@8.40; Yorkers, $7.75@8.50; pigs, $7.25@7.35; roughs, $6.00@6.25; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,000; steady; lambs and heavy sheep active; lambs, $5.00@9.25; yearlings, $4.50@7.25; wethers, $6.00@6.25; ewes, $3.00@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.75@6.00.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; 25c lower; top, $9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,200; higher; prime heavies, $7.60@7.70; heavy mixed, $7.75@8.10; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $8.35 @8.45; light Yorkers, $7.50@8.00; pigs, $6.00@6.75; roughs, $5.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; higher; tops, $6.50; top lambs, $9.25. Calves—Receipts, 500; steady; top, $11.50.

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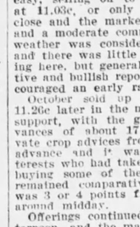

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GERMANS BEGIN DRIVE TO HELP OUT THE TURKS

Long Contemplated Advance Against Serbia is Undertaken at Last.

London, Sept. 21.—Opening of the long contemplated drive against Serbia, with the intention of sweeping through the Balkan states to reach the Dardanelles in time to bolster up the weakening resistance of the Turks, and the announced mobilization by Bulgaria of the Macedonians, are the outstanding features of the day's war news.

These two facts, with their intimations of early Balkan participation in the great war, are important as forecasting future new aspects to the entire conflict.

Bad News for Allies.

Two messages received today made the Balkan field the center of interest in the war. Both messages were of a nature discouraging to the allies. The substance of the reports follows:

The Berlin war office officially announced that German artillery engaged in battle with the Serbians on the Danube at Semendria (24 miles southeast of Belgrade) and drove the Serbians back, silencing their guns.

A dispatch from Sofia that Bulgaria has begun the mobilization of troops made up of residents of Macedonia.

Turkey having made promises of territorial concessions to Bulgaria, it has been reported that the latter nation would not oppose the passage of German and Austrian forces to the Turkish frontier.

English to Oppose Drive.

The prediction has been made that this move would bring Rumania and Greece into the war. These nations, as well as Bulgaria, have called out additional troops recently.

The allies already have prepared to resist any attempt to drive a way through Serbia. Official announcement was made in England in July that British forces, the strength of which was not given, had been sent to Serbia. A large British force under command of Rear Admiral Ernest Troubridge, according to unofficial advices from Belgrade in June, has been in Serbia since March. It is also known that the Serbians are being assisted by the French.

Allies Are Angered.

The mobilization of Macedonians by the Bulgarians has caused surprise and indignation in official and diplomatic circles here, as it is declared that the whole purpose of the present negotiations between the allies and Bulgaria and Serbia is to determine whether Macedonia belongs to Bulgaria or Serbia.

That Bulgaria should mobilize Macedonians while the future of Macedonia was still at issue is declared in the highest Serbo-Greek quarters to be an affront to the allies and the other Balkan states.

Even before this crisis the affairs in the Balkans had reached a point at which the entente powers sent a note to Sofia demanding an explanation of Bulgaria's stand.

Forty-two Centimetres Battle Dvinsk.

Great German siege guns are now battering away at the fortifications of Dvinsk, the great Russian fortress on the Dvina river. After desperate resistance by the Russians west of the Dvina, the troops of Field Marshal von Hindenburg have succeeded in bringing up their 42-centimetres. A terrific bombardment is now in progress.

German aeroplanes are flying over Dvinsk, dropping bombs upon the Russian batteries and directing the fire of the Teuton guns. According to the latest reports, several fires have been set.

Before the bombardment opened, the great mass of the civil population had left the city, in response to warnings by the Russian military authorities. It was admitted by Petrograd today that the situation at Dvinsk is critical. This fortress forms part of the third line of Russian defense, the first and second being, respectively, the Vistula and Bug forts, all of which now are in German hands.

French troops have at last succeded in crossing the Marne canal, the waterway between the Aisne and Marne rivers, where the Germans have held grimly to their positions since the famous retreat from the Marne. An official communique from Paris states that the French soldiers have gained a foothold on the right bank of the canal.

From this position, if they are able to retain it, the French troops will be able to threaten the German lines running through Berry-au-Bac and to the north of Rheims.

MUST GIVE LOAN, SAYS J. J. HILL

Declares Market Will Go to Smash Unless Crops Can Be Sold.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—James J. Hill, passing from Chicago on his way from New York to his home in St. Paul, declared it was certain the billion-dollar loan sought by the Anglo-French financial commission is certain to be granted.

The financier said America's surplus crops must be marketed and unless they are sold on credit the markets of this country will "go to smash."

"It is a question of protecting our markets with us," he said, speaking of the loan. "If it should be refused, we would find that they could get along much better without us than we could without them. It is simply a question of having something to sell and finding a customer for our goods.

Must Find a Market.

"Think of it. We will have a 400,000,000-bushel surplus of wheat this year. We must find a market for it or suffer disaster. It will be far better for us to sell it on credit than to store it up and let our markets go to smash.

"The Anglo-French commission has come here with a proposition that we give them credit. We give the loan and save our markets. Decline to do this and they would go elsewhere and get their grain. They could get all they need from India, Argentina and Canada. They could get 500,000,000 bushels, enough to tide them over until next April, and in the meantime if the Dardanelles should be forced—good Lord, think what would happen to our markets. We have got a supply of products and we've got to be in a position to compete with the other countries that have grain to sell.

Tariff Duties Need Changing.

"We must cease watching the balance of trade as if it were a barometer. We must bend our study to the gigantic task of maintaining a proper adjustment of the finances of the world. Undoubtedly some rearrangement of our tariff duties must have recognition of industrial changes. These cannot any longer be made the sport of parties and the prey of private interests.

"The wisdom of real statesmanship must supercede the petty play of party ambitions and the ruinous selfishness of class interests."

Duchess of Aosta Goes to Front to Visit Husband

Udine, Italy, Sept. 15.—The Duchess D'Aosta, to whose work as an inspector the success of the Italian hospital system is largely attributed, has gone to the front to visit her husband, and her eldest son, the duke of Apulia. The duchess is accompanied by her youngest son, the duke of Spoleta.

The duke of Apulia, who volunteered as a private, has been made a corporal of artillery for efficiency.

KIND BANDITS RETURN CASH

Dakota Train Robbers Give Back 25 Cents to Each Victim.

Minot, N. D., Sept. 18.—Four robbers returned 25 cents to each man they robbed and returned $20 to a cripple, because they said he needed the money, when they held up a Great Northern train near here early yesterday.

AERONAUT KILLED BY FALL

Bristol, Tenn., Sept 18.—Edward Wheeler, a Michigan aeronaut, engaged at the Lee county fair, was instantly killed by falling several hundred feet when his triple parachute failed to open.

EXPLORER FINDS NEW CONTINENT

Stefansson Reports Discovery of 100 Miles on Unknown Coast in North.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 19.—Rejoicing here today over the safety of Vilhjalmar Stefansson, head of the Canadian Arctic expedition, was increased by the possibility that the Dominion may acquire a big tract of new territory as a result of the explorations of the intrepid discoverer.

Stefansson has reported the finding of 100 miles of coast land above the rugged little known achipelago which forms a chain beyond the upper line of North America and west of Bank's Land, which is believed to be the fringe of a continent. Its value as regards minerals or other products remains yet to be seen.

Will Continue North.

From the meagre information contained in messages brought back by Captain S. F. Cottle on the schooner Ruby, the explorer believes his discovery is of great importance.

In his new ship, the Polar Bear, which replaces the lost Karluk, Stefansson will now strike out, with 82 degrees north latitude and 145 degrees west longitude as his ultimate destination. That point is supposed to be his idea of the physical center of the land he has discovered.

It will probably be two years before Stefansson returns to civilization.

Undergoes Hardships.

Stefansson's trip of exploration over the new coast line last spring was attended by the utmost hazard and great hardships. Part of the time the expedition traveled over ice only five inches thick, through which the heavily laden sledges often broke. The kerosene supply gave out, and then food for both men and dogs ran short. At one time, when the men had only 20 days' rations left, they lived mostly on the meat of polar bears and seals.

There were 12 men in the party, in addition to Stefansson, all being Norwegians except the leader.

Despite the hardships and drawbacks the charting of the new coast line between the further points reached by McClintock and Mechas, from their water base at Dealy Island on the south coast of Melville Island, was finally finished.

TO INVITE ALL BANKS TO SHARE IN ALLIES' LOAN

Great Credit Will Be Nation-Wide and Puts Mortgage on British Empire and France.

Lives of the Anglo-French financial commissioners, in this country to negotiate a billion dollar loan for war purposes, have been threatened. More than fifty menacing letters have been received by members of the commission, and precautions to safeguard them have been taken by the New York police and detectives.

Much opposition to the loan developed in pro-German quarters. Among the reports of the past week which were of great interest in financial circles was one that the Rockefellers would not contribute to the big sum proposed to aid the allies. Later it was announced that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was considering terms with a view to participating in the loan.

New York, Sept. 20—Practically every bank of any consequence in the United States will be asked to subscribe to the Anglo-French loan by the underwriting syndicate which will float the loan, which, according to latest reports, will amount to $650,000,000.

It is believed in Wall street that many banks will refuse to share in the loan, despite the fact that it has been agreed the money shall be used for the purchase of general commodities and not for munitions of war. This agreement was received in the hope of enlisting the help of banks with pro-German affiliations, but the American financiers who are conferring with the allies' commissioners are not yet assured that this plan will have the result sought.

The American financiers were responsible for the agreement that the bonds to be issued shall be a first mortgage upon Great Britain and upon France and her colonies. The foreign commissioners opposed this strenuously, but are said to have been told that under no other circumstances could the bonds be sold.

All other obligations of the two nations will be subordinated to the proposed big bond issue here. Even the staggering sums raised by bond issues at home, with which the war has been carried on, will come second to the loan to be floated here when the time comes to pay the principal.

For the first time in history the English pound sterling has yielded first place in international finance to the American dollar in this respect.

The whole big issue of bonds will be payable in American dollars, principal and interest. For generations past Great Britain's bonds have been payable only in sterling.

The bonds will run five years, or ten, it is not yet known which.

In agreeing to have the issue handled by an underwriter, the Anglo-French financial commission, whose errand here is to establish the loan, apparently has deferred to the views of American financiers, the original intention of the commission having been reported to provide for general subscription to the bonds without the underwriter as a middleman.

As soon as the definite terms of the proposed loan shall have been agreed upon in their entirety, banks and trust companies throughout the country, it is understood, will be invited by a general announcement to become parties to the syndicate of underwriters. It is not known how many such banks will be asked—possibly as many as care to come in—but it is regarded as certain that the membership of the syndicate will consist of hundreds of institutions and possibly thousands.

These banks will be given a small profit on the transaction, somewhere in the neighborhood of one-half of one per cent, it is believed. Upon this point there had been marked divergence of views, the commissioners' previous reported attitude having been that bankers and investors should pay the same price for the bonds. A great many American bankers, it is said, demurred to this on the ground that they would be put to considerable expense in handling the bonds and that reasonable return for their trouble was no more than equitable.

The next big question to be settled, it was said, was whether munitions of war should be paid for out of the proceeds of the loan. The commission is said to believe that the loan should cover munitions; a great many American bankers think it should not. The merits of the often-discussed matter of whether it is right or wrong to ship munitions abroad, do not, it is said, enter into this question. What does enter vitally into the consideration of the matter, it is reported, is the attitude of certain [illegible] to oppose the loan should it cover munitions shipments, but whose opposition would be converted to support in case the big fund provides payment only for commodities other than munitions.

Upon this and other minor details the commission and American financiers continued their conferences today.

BILL BARS TEUTONS OWNING FRENCH SOIL

Paris, Sept. 17.—A bill has been introduced in the chamber of deputies forbidding any foreigner to possess realty near the frontier or near a fortified place and prohibiting the possession of anybody of German or Austrian origin of any realty whatever in French territory. The proposed law would further prohibit the exercise of managing authority in financial, industrial or commercial companies by foreigners. The bill also proposes to impose a tax on all foreigners residing in France.

Surgeon Removes Bullet From Heart of Soldier

Paris, Sept. 16.—Means by which he extracted a shrapnel bullet from the right auricle of a French soldiers' heart were described to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Charles Infroit.

This surgical feat was accomplished by the use of a radiographical compass invented by the surgeon.

This instrument enables Dr. Infroit to locate foreign bodies in the tissues with mathematical precision, and permits their extraction without injury to the neighboring organs, he told his colleagues.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

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MALE HELP WANTED.

Love, courtship and marriage. How to select a wife. Illustrated circulars and instructions 10c; coin or stamps. Warn, 354 Lagrave, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

Wanted—Men 18 or over as railway mail clerks. Sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-27, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Wanted—Persons to color art pictures at home; easy work; no experience; good pay; sample free. Gleason Wheeler, Dept. 105, 337 Madison, Chicago.

Women can make $3 a day at home. Complete sample outfit 10c, coin or stamps. G. L. Hallock, 630 Scribner Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARMS WANTED.

Send description of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers; don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association; Dept. No. 5, Peru, Illinois.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Farms—151 A., Leesburg Prairie, Kosciusko Co., 108 acres joining Plymouth. Write for description. Silas H. Yager, Plymouth, Ind.

FOR SALE—LANDS.

Join syndicate forming to locate colony in Bolivia; 500,000 acres, fine land; perfect climate; 5c an acre; title absolute; highest reference; stamp for particulars; map 25c. Box 498, Sawtelle, Cal.

FARM LANDS.

Small Missouri Farm—$5 cash and $5 monthly, no interest or taxes; highly productive land, close to 3 big markets; write for photographs and full information. Munger, B193, N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.

Write motion picture plays; $50 each, experience unnecessary; details free to beginners. Producers' League, 401, St. Louis.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Farmers, men and women, everywhere. U. S. government jobs; $75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-51, Rochester, N. Y.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,000. Write NOW and will send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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STEFANSSON SAFE IN FROZEN NORTH

Arctic Explorer Sends Word He's at Banks Land Ready to Proceed Now.

Nome, Alaska, Set. 17.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, is safe on Banks Land. The schooner Ruby arrived yesterday with dispatches from him to the Canadian government.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—The first definite tidings from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, for a year and a half, were received by the naval department, which sent him and his companions on their perilous trip to the frozen north. The advices from the explorer were meagre, but sufficient to show that he and his companions are safe.

Stefansson's advices came from Nome, Alaska, in the form of a message, signed by himself and dispatched from Baillie Islands on August 31. The message follows:

His Message.

"As unavoidable delays threatened and the cost of chartering Polar Bear was high, I purchased her and engaged her on terms similar to Karluk. Engagd Hoff, engineer of schooner Ruby, to take place of Blue of Alaska. Engaged five extra helpers for southern parts who have ample outfit for one year, and Polar Bear for two years. Plan continue northern explorations to 145 west and 82 north if northerly course is secured."

Stefansson's determination to proceed with his explorations, despite the loss of the Karluck, the chief vessel in his original expedition, shows the calibre of the man and this news was received with gratification by officials here. The Polar Bear, engaged by him in place of the Karluck, is a well known and tried Arctic vessel, and he has gathered supplies for a further stay of two years in the Arctic zone.

Location of Islands.

Baillie Island, from which Stefansson's message is east of the mouth of the McKenzie River, toward Banks, lat. 70 north, long. 127 west.

The coasts of Baillie Islands which are seperated from Cape Bathurst by a narrow channel, are so flat that the few boats that have reached there have had to anchor nearly a mile from the beach. Captain Pullen camped on the larger Island in 1850, trying to get around Cape Bathurst, but he was unable to do so, on account of the ice which was piled up on the Island and in the channel.

CROWN PRINCE BROKEN UNDER STRAIN, REPORT

Suffers From Mental Aberration, Says Dispatch.

London, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Central News from northern France gives this sensational report from a German source via Rotterdam:

"The crown prince is suffering from mental aberration, the result of the worries of the campaign. The crown prince has undoubtedly not spared himself in the attempt to strike a decisive blow on the western front. Prisoners state that he did not sleep for three days during recent offensive. He has now broken under the strain, but despite the crown princess' entreaties he refuses to relinquish his command even temporarily."

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NINETY DIE IN WRECK ON MEXICAN TROOP TRAIN

Victims Are Soldiers, Women and Children.

Laredo, Tex., Sept. 17.—The wreck of a Mexican military train, resulting in the death of 90 persons, occurred Wednesday afternoon, one mile out of Saltillo, according to advices here today.

The train was en route from Saltillo to Monterey with a large number of troops. Spreading rails caused it to leave the tracks at a point near a canyon, precipitating two coaches with their occupants to the rocks below.

Soldier, women camp followers and children were ground to death in the debris. Passengers who arrived and who passed the scene of the wreck said they saw a pile of bodies gathered together preparatory to burial in deep trenches. All the dead and injured were Mexicans.

The train was the property of the Carranza army and the soldiers members of the Carranza garrison of Saltillo being transferred to Monterey to reinforce the garrison there.

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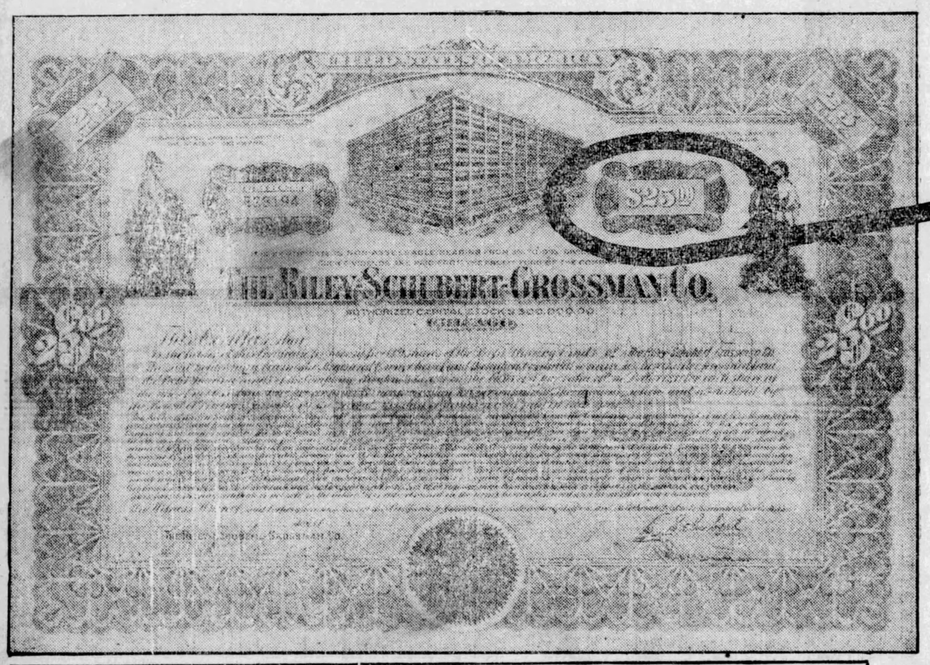

$1,000,000 Mail Order House Shares Profits with You

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For the first time in the history of mail order merchandising, you can *share in the profits you create,* and at the same time buy merchandise at 20% to 40% less than you've been paying.

There are two things you cannot afford to overlook when you buy merchandise—*price and profits.* Here you can take advantage of both — benefit from both.

You can have—and have FREE—free for the asking—the book—this big bargain catalog—and the Profit-Sharing Certificate. There is no reason why you should not have them. They cost nothing.

These Prices SAVE YOU 20% to 40%

Men's Chinchilla Overcoat — $6.95

Good style and protection. Full length, double-breasted, wide shawl collar, roomy pockets. A very practical garment of heavyweight black wool chinchilla. A high class garment. Sizes 34 to 46. Shipping weight 8 lbs.

Suit No. 18A525 Each $6.95

Boys' Norfolk Suit — $2.98

Natty style, manipulated serge, made either single or double breasted. Coat has box pleats front and back, belt, two outside pockets with flaps. one inside pocket. Peg top pants with belt loops. Side, hip and watch pockets. Strap and buckle at knee. Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Suit No. 18A1055 Price $2.98

Women's Fancy Mixture Tailored Suit

Satin lined—single breasted coat has large lapels, velvet-trimmed collar, set-in sleeves, satin-covered shields—fancy patch and breast pockets. Full length box plaited skirt, raised waist closes at left front, habit back. Sizes 34 to 44 bust, 22 to 30 waist, 36 to 44 front length. State size and color—navy, black, Copenhagen. No. 1A3647 $7.45 Prepaid

Ladies' Gun Metal Blucher Shoe

Medium heel, box toe, kid uppers, short vamp. Sizes 4 to 8. Width E to EE. Ship. wt. 1½ lbs. Number 17A337, pr. $1.85

Men's Heavy Work Shoe

Grain Creedmore blucher, broad cap toe, bellows tongue, viscolized waterproof sole. Black or tan. Size 6-11, wide widths. Ship. wt. 44 oz. No. 17E390 black .... $2.45 No. 17A390X, tan, pair.....

R. S. G. Roofing

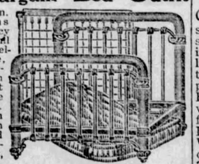
Slate coated asphalt, green or red. Extra heavy, double surface. Long fibre wool felt, no tar or inferior oils. In rolls 108 sq. ft. Ship. wt. 85 lbs. Nails and cement with each roll.

No. 36A3412: Green
No. 36A3414: Red
Per Roll $1.90

Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rug

Oriental medallion design worsted surface, durable. No. 24A252. 9x12. Wt. 30 lbs. $9.85

Big Bargain Bed Outfit



Bed has 2-in. continuous posts, fancy castings. Full width. Enameled white, green or Vernis Martin finish. Best felt and fibre mattress. Bronze finish spring with helical end springs. Shipping weight, 250 lbs. No. 23A4001. Three pieces complete $8.35

"King" Sterling Steel Range

Cold rolled sheet steel body stove plate castings. Steel lined oven, two compartments. Fire box ventilated, front & back. Pouch feed. Warming oven. No. 29A127. 6 8-in lids. Oven 16x12x18in. With reservoir $21.85

Our Big Catalog Contains 20,000 Bargains

You know the kind of merchandise you want. You know prices. You know values. You know real bargains when you see them. Our big catalog is full of them—20,000 real values—20,000 big bargains that mean 20% to 40% saved on your everyday purchases.

No matter what it is you need, order it from the goods shown here or in our catalog. We guarantee to **save you money.** We guarantee to give you **prompt service** on all such merchandise as:

Clothing and Furnishings for Men, Women and Children; Boots and Shoes; Hats; Dry Goods; Notions; Furniture; Carpets; Stoves; Pianos; Organs; Rugs; Curtains; Jewelry; Chinaware; Sewing and Washing Machines; Sporting Goods; Groceries; Hardware; Farming Implements; Cream Separators; Gas Engines; Cameras; Phonographs; Buggies; Wagons, Etc.

Our Guarantee: Don't forget that we stand back of every article you buy either from this page or our catalog; with the big, broad, solid, safe guarantee of this Million Dollar Corporation with years of square dealing behind it—**your money back if not entirely satisfied.**

At once! Today! No matter what else you do! Send us the Coupon! Get this Free Profit-Sharing Certificate! Get this Big, New, Entertaining, Money-Saving Catalog! And—DO IT NOW.

RILEY-SCHUBERT-GROSSMAN CO., **1451 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.**

Please send me, without any obligation whatever on my part, your Big Unabridged Bargain Catalog and Profit Sharing Certificate, **Free.**

Name .....

Address or R. F. D. R .....

City or County ..... State .....

Send this Coupon or a Postal

Why We Make this Offer

We started this business, some years ago, with the firm conviction that we could do better by you than other mail order houses are willing to do. We believed that we could make lower prices than others are making and, in addition thereto, *distribute a percentage of our profits to our customers* —those who helped create those profits. Our idea has proven *right.* It is a big success because it has paid back, in actual *cash,* in semi-annual dividends, 3% to 10% to those who have bought from us.

3% to 10% Cash Dividends

These semi-annual dividends will come in mighty handy to you. They are paid to you in *Cash.* Not in merchandise, nor in credit slips, nor trading stamps, nor worthless premiums, but in *Spot Cash* that you can deposit in your bank or spend as you like—anywhere YOU please.

Buy Where You Buy Best

You must buy your merchandise *somewhere.* You and your family need clothing, dishes, food, kitchen utensils, furniture and other household and personal necessities. You need farming implements and supplies. We have them. If you buy them from us, you save in first cost and get back, *in cash,* a part of the money you spend with us.

You cannot get these benefits elsewhere. We are the *only* mail order house offering you a share in our profits.

This is not a stock-selling scheme. We do not *sell* stock. This Profit-sharing Certificate is *Free* without obligation to you—now or at any other time. **It is simply our "earnest," our guarantee, our assurance to you that you will receive your cash dividends on every cent you spend with us.**